

# The Massillon Independent.

WHOLE NO 1794

MASSILLON, OHIO, OCTOBER 3, 1895

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## BUSINESS DIRECTORY

### ATTORNEYS.

**ROBERT H. FOLGER,** Attorney at Law, Bu. S. Commercial Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and his Office second floor over Euclid's Jewelry store, South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

### BANKS.

**UNION NATIONAL BANK,** Massillon Ohio. Jno. Coleman, President; J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

### PHYSICIANS.

**D. W. H. KIRKLAND,** Homeopathic Pract. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

### HARDWARE.

**S. A. CONRAD & CO.,** Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

### MANUFACTORIES.

**RUSSELL & CO.**, manufacturers of Treadle Machines, Portable and Portable and Tractor Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

**MASSILLON ROLLING MILL,** Joe. Con. Min. Co., Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

**MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY,** manufacturers Green Glass Hollow Ware, Bed Bottles, Flasks, &c.

**MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO.**, Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Structures.

### GROCERIES.

**D. ATWATER & SON.** Established in 1824. Forwarding and Commission Agents and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

### JEWELERS.

**J. VON KANEL,** East Side Jewelry Store, C. East Main street.

**JOSEPH COLEMAN,** dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 6 South Erie street.



## Our Prediction

Made months ago, has been verified to the letter:

## PLAIDS

are among the most fashionable fabrics for the autumn and winter season, and this department gives up entirely to our immense assortments in a good sized store in itself. Almost a thousand styles.

50 to \$2.00 a yard.

2,000 yards double width imported Plaids in new shades, navy, brown, and other refined quiet colorings, not unusual for these goods to be imported and sold for all wool. We tell you just what they are—not quite all wool, but fine, nice goods and wonderful values at

25¢ a yard.

Assorted, fine Bright Plaids, all wool, 36 to 40 inches wide,

\$35c, 50c 65 and 75c

Almost a hundred styles artistic Silk and Wool Plaids, entirely now weaves and color combinations, 38 to 50 inches wide,

50c, 60c, 75c, 85c to \$1.00 a yard.

**Stylish Rough Plaids**

quiet but ultra combinations, distinctly foreign in appearance, and the up-to-date dresser will select them on sight,

\$1.00 and \$1.25 a yd

Such an assortment of medium to finest American and Foreign Dress Goods and suitings at the prices 'twill be impossible to find,

25c to \$2.25

You're coming to the Exposition, of course, and to fail to see those splendid values will be against your own interest, and if you can't come, write for samples, and save money if you buy.

**BOGGS & BUHL.**  
ALLEGHENY, PA.

### A Storm at Sea

Increases the discomfort of the voyager. But even when the weather is not tempestuous he is liable to sea sickness. They who traverse the "gigantic wetness" should be provided with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which quiet disordered stomachs with gratifying speed and certainty. To the hurtful influence of a tropic, malarious or too rigorous or damp climate, as well as to the baneful effects of unwholesome diet and bad water, it is a reliable antidote. Commercial travelers by sea or land, mariners, miners, western pioneers, and all who have to encounter vicissitudes of climate and temperature, concur in pronouncing it the best safeguard. It prevents rheumatism and pulmonary attacks in consequence of damp and cold, and it is an efficient defense against all forms of malaria. It can be depended upon in dyspepsia, liver and kidney trouble.

### Farm, For Sale.

I will sell my farm, consisting of 122 acres, located 1 mile north-east of Bolivar, in Bethlehem township, Stark county. This farm is under a good state of cultivation; soil is a very rich, sandy loam; good new buildings; three good wells; young orchard, all kinds of fruit. The said farm will rent for 7 per cent. annually on the investment. For further particulars, call on the owner, Geo. H. Koehler.

Entertainment committees will find just what they want in the way of invitations and programs, at THE INDEPENDENT office.

## SPAIN'S SECOND LOSS.

### THREATENED A JUROR.

**A. Y. M. C. A.** Official Gets Mixed Up in the Durant Case.

Officials Sad Over the Wreck of the Cristobal Colon.

### INSURGENTS' FRIENDS JUBILANT.

They Claim in Havana That the Rebels Sink the Cruiser With a Torpedo—She Landed on a Reef During a Storm, Crew Saved.

**HAVANA,** Oct. 2.—The wreck of the fine Spanish warship Cristobal Colon off the western extremity of the island of Cuba, so soon after the sinking of the Spanish cruiser Barcas, which was sunk in collision with the merchant steamer Mortera at the harbor entrance, has cast a feeling of intense gloom over the government officials. There are none too many Spanish vessels in these waters at present, and the loss of the Cristobal Colon will be keenly felt by the government at this crisis.

The friends of the insurgents are circulating the usual sensational stories regarding this, the latest disaster to the Spanish government, claiming that the cruiser was sunk by a torpedo exploded by insurgents. In official circles, however, this report is classed as being "nothing more than an invention of the rebels," and the distinct statement is made that there is absolutely no reason for doubting the official announcement made that the Cristobal Colon was driven on the Colorado reef by the violence of the cyclone, and not as a result of the explosion of an insurgent torpedo.

In spite of the official assertion, there is no doubt that the government has not thought it proper to make public all the facts in the case, and this may not be done until the official report of the wrecked cruiser has been received and passed upon. The cruiser carried a crew of 200 officers and men.

One report is that she dragged her anchors and went ashore while taking shelter in the Gulf of Guadalupe from the fierce cyclonic storm that has been raging.

Another report has it that the cruiser ran on a reef at night when her commander believed her to be far enough off shore to continue steaming against the force of the cyclone. Everything possible seems to have been done to save the cruiser, but all efforts in that direction were useless and she was finally abandoned, a helpless wreck, pounding herself slowly to pieces on the Colorado reef. Some of the crew swam ashore, others reached land by means of pieces of wreckage and in the boats, but all the crew, officers and men, were saved by one means or other.

### THE MAJOR ARMED CASE.

**WASHINGTON,** Oct. 2.—The indications are now that Secretary Lamont will take no action in the case of Captain Arnes until the court renders its decision upon the application for habeas corpus Saturday. A representative of the judge advocate general's department will be present to uphold the legality of General Scofield's action in arresting Arnes, and if the court should sustain that action an order for a court-martial is looked for.

### Blackburn's Daughter Married.

**WASHINGTON,** Oct. 2.—Miss Lucile Blackburn, daughter of Senator Joseph Blackburn of Kentucky, has been married at St. Matthew's Catholic church to Thomas F. Lane, chief of a division of the register's office in the treasury department. The wedding party was confined to 15 persons, making up the relatives and Mr. Logan Carlisle and Lieutenant Niblack. The Rev. Father Bart performed the ceremony.

### Forbidding Divorces in the State.

**COLUMBIA,** S. C., Oct. 2.—South Carolina occupies the unique position among the states of the Union as being the only one which has no divorce law and never had. The constitutional convention after a hard fight, by a vote of 86 to 49, has adopted a section of the constitution forbidding the granting of divorces for any cause whatever and not allowing recognition of divorces granted in other states.

### Insane Asylum to Be Investigated.

**CHARLESTON,** W. Va., Oct. 2.—For several weeks newspapers and individuals throughout the state have been charging that there was gross mismanagement of the insane asylum at Spencer. These charges include drunkenness, incompetency, cruelty to patients and favoritism of the management to employed relatives. Governor MacCorkle has ordered a rigid investigation to begin Oct. 25.

### Two Train Robbers Caught.

**GRAND RAPIDS,** Mich., Oct. 2.—James Brown and Victor Taylor, farmers living in Isabella county, have been arrested charged with complicity in the holdup of the Chicago and West Michigan train near Fenton on Aug. 20. Engineer Zibell is said to have identified both men.

### Alleged Embezzler Caught.

**ST. LOUIS,** Oct. 2.—Arthur J. Goodwin, recently agent at Cripple Creek, Colo., for the Continental Oil company of Denver, has been arrested in this city on a charge of embezzlement at the request of the chief of police of Colorado Springs.

### Eight Parish in the Storm.

**MUNISING,** Mich., Oct. 2.—The barge Elma, which broke loose from her tow during the recent storm on Lake Superior, has been picked up and taken to Grand Island. The crew of six men and a woman and child are undoubtedly lost.

### A Preacher Sentenced.

**MONTGOMERY,** Ky., Oct. 2.—The jury, after 40 hours deliberation, gave Rev. W. G. Capps two years in the penitentiary for shooting his wife five times some three months ago. She had applied for divorce on account of cruel treatment.

## A HOT POLITICAL ROW.

### Texas' Special Legislative Session Develops One.

### TWO BILLS AGAINST THE FIGHT.

Both Contain an Emergency Clause For Immediate Enforcement — The Sports Can Block the Passage of Any Measure. Governor's Forceable Message.

**AUSTIN,** Tex., Oct. 2.—The two bills introduced in the special session of the legislature, called by Governor Culver, to take action regarding the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight, contain emergency clause, which provides for the acts to go into effect immediately should they become law.

One of the bills, introduced by Senator Lewis, is recognized as the administration bill, and prescribes that a fight between man and man shall be deemed a felony, and shall be punished by an imprisonment of not less than one or more than five years. The other bill, prepared by Senator Simpson, provides for an imprisonment of from five to ten years.

As the situation now stands, the fight management have given up all hope in the senate, but they have 18 solid men in the house, and at present these 18 can block the passage of any measure. The matter of the enactment of an anti-prizefighting law has narrowed down to a political row between the administration and anti-administration crowds, and the Florida Athletic club has been relegated to the rear. The fight promises to be a very bitter one.

The governor in his message reviews the laws against prizefighting in Texas, calling attention to the errors therein and closes by saying: "All persons have been given notice that the Corbett-Fitzsimmons exhibition would not be permitted, that whatever has been done by its projectors was with full responsibility for the consequences. The public interests require that this exhibition especially should be suppressed. Discouraged by Mexico and the territories, cut away and driven from every state, it is proposed to assemble a horde of ruffians and gamblers and offer this state this commanding insult to public decency. Against it the instincts and pride of the people revolt, and your prompt and resolute action will spare them this ignominy and shame."

He recommends a law making prizefighting a felony. There is a strong lobby here from Dallas, and leaders of it claim to have votes enough in the house to defeat the emergency clause.

A Laredo special says: It appears that the Florida club officials have done all to their ability to pull off the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight in Dallas, and have secured by telegraph an option on the amphitheater and arena used for bull-fighting in New Laredo, Mexico. This would seem to indicate that the fight will be pulled off there. The option is for one month, but further particulars could not be obtained.

The Corbett Party En Route.

**WASHINGTON,** Oct. 2.—The Corbett party stopped here on the way to Texas to play a game of ball, and then left. Corbett was accompanied by his manager, William A. Brady, and O'Donnell, John Donaldson, Joe Corbett, Jim McVey, Billy Delaney and Jim Daly. Corbett will stop at Atlanta en route. He expects to reach San Antonio, Tex., by Oct. 9. It is not known whether John L. Sullivan will act as referee.

Young Girl Reveals a Conspiracy.

**NORTHRIDGE, Pa., Oct. 2.**—Leona Casel, a 17-year-old girl, who recently preferred charges affecting the character of John J. Ferry, a young married business man, has broken down and revealed a conspiracy to extort \$500 from Mr. Ferry. She said that William Hammond of Philadelphia, a conductor on the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Street railway, had furnished her with written instructions for carrying out the scheme of blackmail.

The Bad Son Will Be Cleared.

**BROOKLYN,** N. Y., Oct. 2.—The grand jury has finished the consideration of the charge against William Henry, known as "The Bad Son," who has been held for the murder of his father, Charles W. Henry. It is understood that the jury decided not to bring an indictment, although no formal report will be made on the case until Friday.

Another Archbishop to be Sued.

**CHICAGO,** Oct. 2.—Rev. Anthony Kozbowski, priest of the Polish Catholic church in Little Italy, will begin suit to recover the sum of \$6,000 against Archbishop Rybnicki of the diocese of Chicago. The suit is the result of the trouble growing out of the excommunication of the priest by the archbishop.

Constable Killed by a Train.

**SCRANTON,** Pa., Oct. 2.—Jefferson Rossler, constable of the Eighth ward, has been instantly killed at the Dodgett town crossing of the Delaware and Hudson Canal company by a passenger train. His body was terribly mangled. Mr. Rossler was a middle-aged man.

A Bride Saved Her Troussseau.

**STROUDSBURG,** Pa., Oct. 2.—Miss Lillie Buckley, daughter of Peter Buckley, owner of the Central House, which was destroyed by fire a few days ago, is the heroine of the hour. Miss Buckley, who is to be married in a few days, rushed into a room of the burning building and saved her wedding troussseau.

The Cholera in China and Japan.

**SAN FRANCISCO,** Oct. 2.—The steamer City of Pekin has arrived from China and Japan, and went immediately into quarantine. The Pekin is 20 days out from Yokohama. When she left there cholera was raging. In Northern Japan there are no signs of the plague abating. His pockets were empty when his body was found.

### OUR TITLE-HUNTING GIRLS.

**LONDON** Truth Thinks We Should Manufacture Titles to keep Cash at Home.

**LONDON,** Oct. 2.—Truth says, commenting upon the engagement between the Duke of Marlborough and Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt: "British manmams and their daughters will soon be clamoring for protection if all the prizes in the marriage market are to fall to the American damsels. The mania for titles inherent in the Anglo-Saxons it is in vain to contend against. But, the matter is somewhat serious to the United States. That country must be great losers through the accumulations of its wealth crossing the Atlantic. If this continues the United States will do well to manufacture the coveted article at home, for it is a wooden nutmeg that is easily bought."

"The existence of titles, it is true, is not in accordance with the simplicity of republican institutions; but, in view of the heavy drain, this might be over looked and the parents of any girl might be allowed to buy her a title, say for £20,000 (\$1,000,000). The public treasury would thus be filled with dollars and the girl would remain at home. There would still be the difficulty of finding husbands in the home market, for the Americans are as strongly opposed to becoming rich through their wives, as the British noblemen are in favor of this mode of enrichment."

Treasury Receipts and Expenditures.

**WASHINGTON,** Oct. 2.—The comparative statement of the government receipts and expenditures during the month of September shows receipts, \$27,549,678; expenditures, \$24,320,481, which leaves a surplus for the month of \$3,229,197, and a net deficit for the last three months of \$9,884,458. The receipts during September are classified as follows: Customs, \$14,653,961; internal revenue, \$12,260,008; miscellaneous, \$635,701. The pension payment for the month amounted to \$10,707,907.

The Thirteenth Bank Closed.

**JEFFERSON CITY,** Mo., Oct. 2.—The Bank of Monett and the Bank of Purdy, both Barry county institutions, have been closed by Secretary of state Lester upon notification by the state bank examiner of their insolvent condition, and are in the hands of receivers. This makes 18 banks closed by the secretary of state since the execution of the new bank examination law began on the 1st of July, besides some half dozen others that anticipated the examination by making assignments.

Republican Reunion Proposed.

**SYRACUSE,** Oct. 2.—A local paper prints letters from members of the Republican national

# NOTES OF THE FAIR.

## THE COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT ATLANTA.

Things Seen in the Government Building. The Military and Fish Exhibits—A Study of Men—Faith of the Georgians—Inspiration of Confidence.

[Special Correspondence.]

ATLANTA, Sept. 23.—The glorious opening day has come and gone, and the regular routine of the Cotton States and International exposition has set in. We can now see how far it is a success and make some estimate for the future. Of course the exhibit was not complete on opening day, as we all knew it wouldn't be when in our sober senses, and in some buildings it was not half complete; but, on the other hand, the structures were in far better condition than any one could have believed possible ten days ago, and the driveways were surprisingly good. There were not 80,000 people here from distant states, as Georgia had fondly anticipated there would be, but neither did the equinoctial storm blow the exposition from the face of the earth, as Wiggins of Canada had gleefully predicted. We had a few governors and their staffs for general gorgosity and quiet an assortment of congressmen to give character to the occasion, and with them we had a superabundance of bands and by night no end of pyrotechnics. And of all the divisions the display at the Government building was most complete, as that had been the first put in thorough order.

**The Study of Men.**  
trated that with every step of advance the gap between the higher and lower races of mankind is greatly widened. It was not thought remarkable 2,000 years ago that an equal number of Gauls or Getaeans could give a Roman legion a very pretty fight for an hour or two, but now a well drilled and properly armed infantry regiment could scatter 10,000 barbarians like chaff before the wind. In short, we have reached the point where only in the deadliest jungles can uncivilized man hold his own even for a season.

[Special Correspondence.]

The fish exhibit is of course much smaller than that at Chicago, but is far more conveniently arranged. The naval, forestry, and Smithsonian exhibits are also in the same line, but in agriculture the display is quite novel and typically southern. Here, for instance, is a cotton plant, apparently, which at first view seems but the attempt of an amateur in waxwork. It is really the production of one of the best artists in that line and cost the government a pretty penny. Right by it is another on which the cotton worm has begun to get in his work, and by that a sectional diagram of the soil, showing the damage done. Here also is a horse with the glanders, near by a hen with some fatal disease and on the glass by her the white throat worm which brought her to an early death. All these are not a tenth part of the wonders of the Government building, and over all is an exceedingly brilliant display, the flags of all nations, the finest specimens of each, festooning the central space from end to end.

### The Study of Men.

After all, man is himself of more enduring interest to man than is anything else, and right here and in these opening days man can be studied in the rough. Visitors from a distance did not come in myriads, as had been hoped, and I think they are wise in waiting a week or two till the weather of October is here and the exposition is on a smoothly running basis, but the Georgian is here, and in the Government building and on the Midway plaisance the Georgian of the hills is very much in evidence. Any one can see by a glance at the map that some 20 counties of this state are more or less mountainous, but the map does not show the interesting fact that the people of Cherokee Georgia, as the region is called, are semi-nomadic, a people as distinct from those of the low country as if they were in Europe or Asia. The funniest thing about the Cherokee Georgian is his sublime unconsciousness that he is funny. He is so completely self centered, so well satisfied with himself that his ideas and way of life seem to him the standard by which all should be judged. He never thinks of asserting this, because it never enters his head that it is questioned, and with his good health and breezy manners all this makes him at once a delightful egotist and a courteous gentleman. Looking on a group of these stalwarts as they stand in the Government building, I can see in every one of them—see it sticking out of them, in fact—a certain something which plainly says, "I respect other white men because they are of the same species as I myself, and I—well, I may be poor, ragged, sometimes drunk and generally rough; but, sir-r-r, I am a Georgian!"

Even in the cultured citizens of Atlanta one observes a good deal of this sort of thing. I will not go so far as to say that the worship of ancestors prevails here as in China, but they have a very good imitation of it in the worship of Grady. He must have been a truly great man if the supreme test is to be taken as conclusive, for the nearer one gets to him the higher is the popular opinion. Those who know him most intimately are most ardent in his praise. In the Constitution office his memory is revered and in his family and intimate social circles he was idolized. Next to him in the popular idolatry come about a dozen men who have done most to make this city. There is a general sentiment that Atlanta is a very good second to New York, but in an all around estimate yields to no other city in the country, and this all pervasive sense of bigness is comically shown in such expression as "our neighbors on the south," meaning such countries as Mexico and Brazil, and meaning also that they are neighbors to Atlanta in a particularly near and dear commercial sense, as they are not to other cities. And really there is a good deal to justify this feeling. Thirty-one years ago came November there were but 27 houses in Atlanta. Now there are nearly 27,000, and the number is growing so rapidly that in a third of the central section one's way is constantly obstructed by plaster beds and piles of brick and stone.

In the educational line specimen schools from all parts of the country are shown in immense views which fold one upon the other so that each fills a wall space a foot or so deep. Here one may trace the systems of different states from primary to university and of Indian education from the paupers strapped on the flat board or wicker frame to the tolerably cultivated native American as he issues from Carlisle or Hampton. This, however, is but the smallest part of the aboriginal exhibit, for in one respect it seems to me this department excels the similar one at Chicago. This is in the line of original Indian work. From Alaska the agents have sent a most interesting series of native drawings in which Eskimo and Inuit, Russian native and half breed picture all the details of their common life. The seal, the walrus, the fox and the bear are represented in every condition and attitude observed by the natives, and the latter's nature comes out strong in the details, for all the hunting and fighting scenes are full of animation, while others are rather dull. It is said that the natives of Alaska show quite an aptitude for art, and as these drawings are on cardboards of a size furnished by the agents' much ingenuity is shown in working in all that the native artist wanted to express. It is really quite curious to note the fidelity of detail, despite the fact that there is no perspective, and how ingeniously the savage draftsmen has got around that difficulty, though the general result is often ludicrous. Along with these there is an assortment of mummies, wax imitations and other stuffed aborigines, but I am like Huck Finn in that "I don't take no stock in dead people"—that is, if they will be kind enough to stay dead and not come about where I am of nights.

### Military Progress.

The military display is that of the Chicago World's fair reproduced on a smaller scale. There are the same wax soldiers in all the uniforms of the service, the same old guns, from the one like that which "Giant" Young at Concord busted down to the breech-loader shot-seven times-in-a-minute which has made such charges as Pickett's at Gettysburg and the Federal's at Cold Harbor impossible in future warfare, the rusty rangers from the Wolfe and Montcalm fight and the clumsy muskets which the militia flying from Bladensburg threw into the creek as they crossed the bridge. In no other branch of progress is the truth more forcibly illus-

# AMONG THE RED MEN.

## EDITH SESSIONS TUPPER VISITS THE MOQUI INDIANS.

A Curious and Interesting Race—Bright Savage Beauties—Influence of the Medicine Men—The Snake Dance and Its Purpose—A Secret Antidote.

[Special Correspondence.]

WINSLOW, A. T., Sept. 18.—The recent attempt of the Indian bureau to establish schools among the Moquis and the hostility shown by the latter to compulsory education, have drawn considerable attention to this curious and interesting tribe. The transcontinental tourist sees them first at this point, where, lounging about the station in picturesque garb, they proffer their pottery and trinkets for sale. Their reservation lies to the north of Winslow and joins the Navajo reservation on the southwest. Unlike many of the nomadic Indians of the great southwest, this tribe has always dwelt in fixed habitations and has lived for the most part by tilling the soil, where other Indians have subsisted by means of hunting and fishing. They resemble the Pueblos of New Mexico in their mode of living and are believed, like them, to have come originally from wild northern tribes. They dwell in communities in the lofty pueblos without doors, climbing up on ladders, which they draw up after them at night. Whether they originally conceived this plan of building their villages as a defense against wild beasts or the fierce Navajoes, their ancient enemies, is not known. But their houses are picturesque, their manners and customs most curious, and their women are exceedingly pretty. Their system of agriculture is interesting, and they are skillful blanket weavers and pottery manufacturers. They make most of their household utensils as well as their jewelry, toys and trinkets. There are seven of these Moqui pueblos in Arizona, and they contain over 1,900 people. Their "dobeis" cling to lofty cliffs above a desert waste, and if the tourist take the trouble to journey from Winslow to the reservation he will be repaid for his pains.

### Handsome Girls.

The Moquis, like the Pueblos, are always delighted to welcome visitors, and the curiosity and eagerness with which they will scrutinize the belongings of a stranger are most amusing. A great flutter runs along the porticos of the pueblo as a carriage bringing visitors

EDITH SESSIONS TUPPER.

### NEGRO CHARACTERISTICS.

A Happy Go Lucky Race—Raising Cotton on Shares.

[Special Correspondence.]

MEMPHIS, Sept. 23.—There is nothing in this locality so amusing as the darkies and the donkeys, or, in local phraseology, as "the nigger and the mule." If there are not enough mules to go around, they fall back on the patient ox, and I have even seen an animated skeleton of a cow, harnessed with a complication of ropes and bits of harness, driven by a dignified old Uncle Tom, who sat in state on an old chair in the dilapidated wagon.

They are all inordinately fond of being drivers of something and owners, if possible, and from the well dressed private carriage and hack driver to the dilapidated bundle of rags in the country go-cart they are all in their element.

The cartage of the heavy bales of cotton is all done by tandem teams of mules attached to the old heavy two wheeled sloping body drags. The driver entreats and discourses with them in a most amusing way: "Now, mule, hurry long dar! See dat hole? Pull through dat! Now, mule, what de matter wid you?" etc. They are not always inclined to use moral suasion, and when incensed grow very unreasonable and brutal.

It is pathetic to see how jolly they are in all their troubles. "Lordy, missus," they say, "I'd die if I couldn't laugh! I has troubles enough to down me, but I'll sing."

The more white blood they have the more moody and less cheerful they become. The disgrace of their birth rankles in their minds, and the struggle between the two natures often leaves them without the philosophy of either and the emotions of both. There is every possible variety of face among them. I often see ebony counterparts of many of my friends. The common idea that they are all mere animals is a great mistake. In fact, there are few faces of the distinct African type. They are often copies in black of the average American.

The man who brings us chickens from the country is very much inclined to stretch the truth. One day my sister said to him, "William, where do you expect to go when you die if you will persist in telling so many lies?"

"Well, missie," said he, not at all abashed, "a white man done tolle me there ain't no hell any more, so I jee speck we's all 'bleeged to go to heaven."

A very comforting philosophy for him.

The farming and cotton raising are mostly done by them on shares in the most primitive way—no tools, no modern ideas. They just go along in the same half hearted old way, working wornout land without tools or money, so it is no wonder that when the crop is sold and the money divided with the owners of the soil profit consists largely of debts and they begin another year under the same discouraging circumstances.

What they would do with the encouragement of profit, things to work with and the stimulus of success is hard to tell. They have the greatest affection for the word "lady."

It seems to them to be the acme of human bliss to be called a lady, and it is often amusing to hear them use it.

The wife of one of the ministers here is a thorough northern woman, and she used to be very indignant at first when she would hear a ring at the front door and hear a voice say to the girl when she answered the call, "Does the woman of the house want a lady to work for her?"

She has got so she can laugh at it now, but at first she was very much astonished. What they would be removed entirely from the influences of heredity and their environment it would be hard to tell.

M. A. SAUNDERS.

### Revolt Practice.

With the Moquis alone survives the revolting snake dance, once common to all Pueblo tribes. The Moquis possess some mysterious antidote for the poison of the rattlesnake's bite. The secret of this antidote is known to but three of the tribe—the high priest, the neophyte in training for the office and the oldest woman.

In the event of the death of any one of these three it is imparted to a successor. Its betrayal under any circumstances is punishable by death.

### Lioness and Terrier.

At one time a lioness in the Dublin

zoo was troubled by rats nibbling her toes while she slept. A terrier was placed in the cage and on seeing his efforts to drive the rats away the queen of beasts took the terrier to her breast,

in which position he reposed every night.

EVELYN HARPER.

# DECREES OF FASHION.

## ONE IS THAT THE OMNIPRESENT SHIRT WAIST MUST GO.

Basques Are Again In Vogue—Stylish Gowns Described—An Odd Caprice For a Slender Young Lady—A Point For Lightweights.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—It does one good to see that basques are returning to favor. The shirt waists, the blouses and other like inventions that try the heart of the stout woman are no longer the vogue they were, and no woman ever looked really well dressed in one of them. There was always a suggestion of carelessness, to say the least, about them. Still they will not be entirely given up for a long time. They are too comfortable and convenient. The new basque designs are very pretty, and all have some suggestion of the Louis XVI style, even if only in the loops and but-

The Serpent's Trail.

The dance occurs at sundown, and a hour appointed for this hideous cere mony to begin the dancers enter the corrals without the slightest fear, and seizing a snake in either hand rush to take part in this mystic rite. They twine these deadly serpents about their bodies, coil them around their necks and arms and even hold them in their mouth by the middle and swing them to and fro. They are repeatedly bitten by the rattlers, but so powerful is the antidote already absorbed by their systems that only a slight irritation ensues, and the Moquis pay no heed to the bites of the venomous reptiles. At the close of the dance the snakes, having been prevailed upon to use their influence with the powers that be for the coming year, are released and wriggle away to their sandy nests in the desert. During this dance the women, who are never permitted to handle the serpents, are busy sprinkling cornmeal on the dancers, the snakes and indeed in every direction. Some relation between the snake dance of the Moquis and the weird and loathsome rites of the southern Vandals might perhaps be established by the ethnologist. Many experts declare the Moquis and Pueblos to be the descendants of the Aztecs, but no less an authority than Mr. Thomas Donaldson, the expert special agent, claims in his census report that these envious people are a remnant of the Shoshones. Strange indeed that between the religious ceremonies of northern Indians and those of southern negroes there should be the slightest similarity.

EDITH SESSIONS TUPPER.

### NEW BASQUE.

\$2.50

### CLEVELAND TO BUFFALO.

VIA "C. & B. LINE"

commencing with opening of navigation (about April 1st.) Magnificent side wheel steamers

"STATE OF OHIO" and "STATE OF NEW YORK."

DAILY TIME TABLE, SUNDAY INCLUDED.

Lv. Cleveland, 6:00 P. M. Lv. Buffalo, 6:30 P. M.

Arr. Cleveland, 7:30 A. M. Arr. Buffalo, 7:30 A. M.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

Take the "C. & B. Line" steamer and enjoy a ride across Niagara Falls, Toronto, New York, Boston, Albany, 1,000 Islands, or any Eastern or Canadian port.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS WEEKLY TO NIAGARA FALLS.

Send 4 cents postage for tourist pamphlet.

W. F. HERMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

T. F. NEWMAN, Gen'l Manager.

CLEVELAND, O.

Visit This Historical Island, which is the grandest summer resort on the Great Lakes. It only costs about \$13 from Detroit; \$15 from Toledo; \$18 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berths. Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the D. & C. floating palaces. The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand romantic spot, its climate most invigorating. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing \$300,000 each. They are equipped with every modern convenience, amanuendums, oars, etc., illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamers on fresh water. These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St. Ignace, Petoskey, Chicago, "Soo," Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit, and Cleveland and Put-in-Bay. The palatial equipment makes traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet. Address A. SCHANTZ, G. P. A., D. & C., Detroit, Mich.

A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

CHAS. D. WISE.

SURVEYOR.

Civil and Mining Engineer & Draughtsman

Abstracter of Titles and Notary Public

Office Room - 17 East Main Street,

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August 21 in Leavenworth Power.—Latest U. S. Govt Report

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

## SKETCHES BY M. QUAD

### A Battle In a Bottle.

He was a little man, and he was full of excitement as he entered the police station and inquired for the boss. When told that the man behind the desk would attend to him, he shouted:

"Well, I want a man arrested at once!"

"What's the trouble?" was asked.

"Why, there's a man over here got two grasshoppers in a bottle. He caught one in town and the other is a country grasshopper, and the way they are fighting is just something awful to see! You ought to send an officer to put a stop to the conflict and arrest the confector. Any man as will set two grasshoppers to fighting wouldn't hesitate to burn a building!"

"So the hoppers are fighting, eh?" queried the sergeant.

"They are, sir, and it's enough to make your blood run cold to see 'em. I was there when he dropped the city grasshopper in on top of the other. I hope never to see such a sight again. They seized each other by the throat at once, and maybe both of 'em are dead by this time. The man never tried to separate 'em 'tall, but just put the bottle on his head and yelled at 'em to go in and chaw each other up. Will you send an officer back with me?"

The sergeant informed him that there was neither law nor ordinance to prevent a grasshopper fight to the death, and that nothing could be done to the man who stood by and encouraged them.

"Great heavens, but what a country!" exclaimed the caller as he mopped his perspiring forehead. "There are two insects tearing at each other's vitals, and there stands a fiend in human shape calling first to one and then the other to put forth superhuman exertions! No law! No ordinance! No punishment for such a crime! Then, sir, I will make a law!"

"Don't get excited," cautioned the sergeant.

"No, sir, I won't. I will be as calm as the Grampian hills, but I will return to that man and dash him to earth and pull those insects apart and give them their freedom. Yes, sir, and I will then write to the papers and ask if this is the nineteenth century, and I will see various clergymen and arouse public sentiment, and I will even take the rostrum myself and help to create a wave of indignation which will roll over this country till—till!"

But the little man's emotions choked him right there and turned him red in the face, and the sergeant bowed him out and added that he was sorry, but couldn't help it.

### He Left the Wrong Leg.

There was a man from North Dakota sitting near me on the veranda of a Cape May hotel when a mendicant with a wooden leg came along and took off his ragged old straw hat and began:

"Kind sir, I am not to blame for my present situation. From where you sit you can see the iron pier."

"Yes, I see it," replied the guest.

"About 200 feet off the end of the pier, four years ago this month, a shark seized me while I was bathing and bit off my leg. He got hold of both of them, but I managed to save one—as you see. For months I languished in a hospital."

"You mean you were a patient in a hospital?"

"Yes, sir. I thought languished was the proper term, but you know best. When I recovered, I hadn't a dollar to my name, and am now dependent upon the charity of the public. Sir, if you—"

"You say the shark seized you by both legs?" queried the man from Dakota.

"Yes, sir, he did. I was swimming about when all at once I felt both my legs seized as if in a vice. I gave utterance to a shriek of terror and"—

"That is, you cried out?"

"Yes, sir. To utter is to cry, I suppose, but if the term 'utter' is distasteful to you we will not use it. The shark had me by both legs, sir."

"Ah, he had you!"

"He did, sir. By a supreme effort I extricated my left leg from the maw of the voracious monster."

"That is, you yanked one leg free from his hold?"

"Yes, sir; I made a supreme effort, and he was a voracious monster, but if you don't like the term I won't use 'em."

"And you got your left leg free?"

"I did, sir."

"And left him to chaw up your right?"

"Yes, sir; I am sorry to have to appeal to you, but under the—"

"Not a blamed cent!" exclaimed the Dakota man as he brought his hand down on his leg.

"But, sir, I am an unfortunate man!" persisted the mendicant.

"Can't help that. That shark had you by both legs. It lay with you which leg to yank away. Any man who'll save his left leg when he can save his right is a blamed idiot, and he needn't come whining around me! I'm tender hearted and willing, but I'll save my dollars for the man who saved his right leg. Go on, sir—go right on with your left leg and don't try to make me responsible for your idiotic blunders!"

Gone to Join His Brother.

He entered a house on Brush street and stood for a couple of minutes looking around on the flower beds. Then he rang at the side door, and when the servant girl opened it he removed his hat and humbly said:

## THE ARIZONA KICKER

### THE IDENTITY OF A LONG LOST SON FULLY ESTABLISHED.

And that the Father Found Him Too Late Was Perhaps Better So—The Editor Calls Up Some Cases of Poor Shooting and Pre-treats Against Them.

On the 10th of last May Colonel John Hobbs found the body of a man hanging by the limb of a tree about half a mile above the crossing of Horseshoe creek, and upon his arrival in town notified the coroner. We were one of the half dozen who rode out with that official to view the body and hold an inquest. Nothing was found by which the man could be identified, but certain indications pointed to the fact that he had been lynched by a small but enthusiastic crowd. The verdict was "heart failure," as usual, and the body was buried under the tree from which it had been suspended.

Tuesday last a man named Hopewell, from Iowa, arrived in this town in search of his wayward son William, who was last heard of in this neighborhood, and who had been "missing" for several months. We looked through our notebook and finally came to our memoranda regarding the man on Horseshoe creek. It did not take two minutes to satisfy the anxious father that this was his long lost son, and we lent him our mule that he might ride out and view the spot and bend over the last resting place of his wandering offspring. While he was absent we ascertained that William was hung by five cowboys from XXX ranch, who overtook him just as he had dismounted from a cayuse belonging to the ranch, and which he had borrowed on a dark night without consulting the owner. This information we did not communicate to the father. He left here Wednesday evening fully believing that William had been chased a mile and a half by a cinnamon bear, and that heart failure was the direct result. It were better so. He will return to the wife and mother to tell them that William joined the innumerable caravan from overexertion while trying to keep 15 rods ahead of a hungry bear, and though she will grieve for her firstborn she will be spared the knowledge that he was choked with a lariat for two or three minutes before his heart went back on him.

Too Much Fooling.

There is altogether too much fooling with deadly weapons in this town, and at the last meeting of the common council the city marshal was instructed to take radical steps to put a stop to the nuisance. No man should be permitted to carry a gun for ornament or bluff. If he can't make use of it for the purpose of shooting, and shooting with results, he should be disarmed and compelled to carry a club or a brickbat.

Saturday afternoon last a cow puncher named Rose pulled Major Baker's nose on the street as the result of a dispute over a game of poker. The major pulled his gun and fired three shots and wounded two horses.

Saturday evening Sing Joe, the Chinaman, got into a dispute with the proprietor of the Lone Wolf saloon about laundry work. After a hot dispute the saloonist pulled his gun and banged away six times, and when the smoke cleared away Sing Joe was unhurt and two customers at the bar had been wounded.

Sunday morning, as Colonel Johnson was walking about town in search of an early drink, he roused up a stranger who was sleeping under a wagon on Apache square. The stranger was mad about it and opened fire, and the colonel returned the compliment in his usual impulsive and enthusiastic manner. The racket brought out 100 people, and to the supreme disgust of each and every one not one of the dozen bullets even grazed one of the shooters.

Monday night there was a row in Jim Pelham's restaurant. A stranger from New Mexico wanted broiled goose and was told that he would have to put up with smothered chicken. He got mad and began to shoot, and three or four others joined in just to make it interesting, but after fully 30 shots had been fired it was found that the only person damaged was the cook, and he merely had the tip of his nose shot off.

As editor of The Kicker, mayor of the town, postmaster and senator—as a citizen having the best interests of this community at heart—we protest against the poor shooting. In this great and glorious country, when a man pulls a gun, something should drop before it. This blazing away and making a great noise is a baby Fourth of July proceeding which every grown man ought to discourage and feel ashamed of.

Our Esteemed Again.

In his last issue our esteemed contemporary asserts that on Friday night last he encountered us on Cochise place and chased us half a mile and fired 12 shots in the darkness at our fleeing form. Friday evening last we made social call on a widow living on the street named, and as we had no umbrella, we started on a run for our humble bachelor lodgings in The Kicker office. We ran up against somebody's old mule as we turned into Pawnee street, but as for our esteemed contemporary we neither saw nor heard him. If he fired his guns at us we mistook the reports for the galloping hoofs of the old mule after we had stopped to kick him, and we are willing to wager ten to one that not one of his bullets came within 15 feet of our person.

We recognize the right of our esteemed contemporary to drag out a miserable existence while pretending to be engaged in Arizona journalism, but when it comes to shooting—pooh! Time after time in the last five years he has loaded his rusty old guns and started out to assassinate us. He has shot at us in our saunter, on the street, in various saloons around town, bat on no occasion, no matter how close he was to us, have we heard the ring of his bullets. So far as his shooting goes he may

hang away at us all day long from a distance of 20 feet and we won't raise any objection. Years ago, when he came out with such canards in his wretched drab of a journal, we felt like hunting him up and making him eat grass in public, but we are all over that now. We can't afford to waste time on a critter whose nose has been pulled by Chinamen until it is an inch longer than nature intended it to be.—M. Quad in Detroit Free Press.

CONNELL, THE RECORD BREAKER.

The Great Distance Runner and His Remarkable Career on the Cinder Path.

Tommy Connell is a little Irishman but 5 feet 6 inches tall and weighs but 122 pounds, but he is probably the greatest middle distance runner in the world today. Connell was born in 1866. The story goes back to 1885. A native of old Killarney, Ireland, and schooled in the athletic games of Dublin, the first race he ever won was a half mile and a mile hand loop from the 18 and 60 yard mark re-

RUN DOWN WITH  
**DYSPEPSIA**  
STOMACH Liver AND HEART  
AFFECTED.  
Almost in Despair But Finally CURED By Taking  
**AYER'S PILLS**

"For fifteen years, I was a great sufferer from indigestion in its worst forms. I tested the skill of many doctors, but grew worse and worse, until I became so weak I could not walk fifty yards without having to sit down and rest. My stomach, liver, and heart became affected, and I thought I would surely die. I tried Ayer's Pills and they helped me right away. I continued their use and am now entirely well. I don't know of anything that will so quickly relieve and cure the terrible suffering of dyspepsia as Ayer's Pills."—JOHN C. Pritchard, Brode, Warren Co., N. C.

**AYER'S PILLS**

Received Highest Awards AT THE WORLD'S FAIR



THOMAS P. CONNELL

respectively, in 1888. Again, in that same year, at the Irish championship, he won the half mile in 2 minutes 26 seconds, and the mile in 4 minutes 32 seconds.

In 1887 he won the four mile Irish championship, but was beaten by Cross, Lemaitre and Seaven in England. Aug. 1 E. C. Carter, then making a trip abroad for a New York athletic club, went down before this new champion in a two mile race, Connell's time being 9 minutes 44.5 seconds. This was a great victory for young Connell, since Carter had been defeating everybody he met. Carter at once challenged Connell for a four mile race, and the issue was settled at Ball's bridge, Dublin, Aug. 20, Connell winning in 19 minutes 44.2 seconds.

The Manhattan Athletic club saw in Connell a new light of the cinder path, contracted for him and brought him to New York in January, 1888.

In 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891 he won the five mile championship of the United States and the ten mile championship in 1890. Connell held the world's one mile amateur record of 4 minutes 17.45 seconds from 1893 until the present summer. Then Bacon set a new mark of 4 minutes 17 seconds in the English championships. Connell has been training but little for two years, and it was feared that he would never regain his form. But he has come out in more brilliant style than ever. A few weeks ago he went for Bacon's record at Traver's Island and placed the world's amateur record at the astounding figure of 4 minutes 15.35 seconds.

In the recent international games in New York, when the London A. C. team failed to win a single one of the eleven events, Connell won the one mile run in 4 minutes 18.5 seconds and the three mile run in 15 minutes 36.5 seconds.

Corrected Himself.

Peddler—Suspenders, mister? Sellin' 'em cheap?

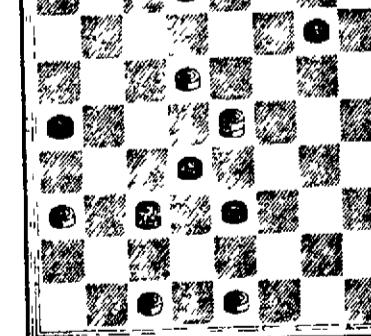
Lady (in modern attire)—Sir, I'm a lady!

Peddler—Beg pardon! Suspenders, madam?—New York Weekly.

CHECKERS AND CHESS.

Checker Problem No. 241.

Black—2, 8, 10, 18, 22 (king), 23.



White—10, 15 (king), 21, 30, 31.

Black to play and win.

Chess Problem No. 241.

Black.

White to play in 6 moves.

SOLUTION.

Checker problem No. 240.

White—1, 10 to 9, 2, 13 to 10.

Black—3 to 2, 4 to 3.

White—5 to 4, 6 to 5.

Black—7 to 6, 8 to 7.

White—9 to 8, 10 to 9.

Black—11 to 10, 12 to 9.

White—13 to 12, 14 to 11.

Black—15 to 14, 16 to 13.

White—17 to 16, 18 to 15.

Black—19 to 18, 20 to 17.

White—21 to 20, 22 to 19.

Black—23 to 22, 24 to 21.

White—25 to 24, 26 to 23.

Black—27 to 26, 28 to 25.

White—29 to 28, 30 to 27.

Black—31 to 30, 32 to 29.

White—33 to 32, 34 to 31.

Black—35 to 34, 36 to 33.

White—37 to 36, 38 to 35.

Black—39 to 38, 40 to 37.

White—41 to 40, 42 to 39.

Black—43 to 42, 44 to 41.

White—45 to 44, 46 to 43.

Black—47 to 46, 48 to 45.

White—49 to 48, 50 to 47.

Black—51 to 50, 52 to 49.

White—53 to 52, 54 to 51.

Black—55 to 54, 56 to 53.

White—57 to 56, 58 to 55.

Black—59 to 58, 60 to 57.

White—61 to 60, 62 to 59.

# THE INDEPENDENT

WEEKLY, PUBLISHED IN 1868.  
DAILY PUBLISHED IN 1869.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,  
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,  
2 North Erie St., Massillon, O.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1895.

The Wadsworth Electric Railway company was granted a franchise by the Cuyahoga county commissioners yesterday to construct, maintain and operate a street railway from Brooklyn township to the south line of Cuyahoga county. It is noticed that except in Stark county, county commissioners grant franchises of this sort. "Here the eminent legal gentlemen seem to think that city councils can grant franchises over highways beyond the territorial limits they are supposed to control."

When James E. Campbell left the governor's office he left a surplus of \$1,370,000 in the state treasury.—Canton News-Democrat.

This is a cheerful perversions of the truth. Has the News-Democrat forgotten that over this sum was voted out of the Federal treasury and into the state treasury, by the last Republican congress, the money being Ohio's share of the direct war tax? But for this fact the Campbell administration would have left the state in a hopelessly swamped condition. It was pretty nearly that way.

President Reed of the council has named Wm. F. Ricks, Frank L. Baldwin and William Yost as members of the investigating committee authorized by the council to look into the charges of corruption lodged against former members of the council. The high character of the men named gives assurance that the inquiry will be made with proper diligence, and that the object of the agitation will be accomplished. The task that confronts them is naturally unpleasant, but the honest administration of public affairs is of vastly more importance than the personal feelings of the investigators or those of the accused. That they will accept the trust in the spirit in which it is offered, THE INDEPENDENT assumes to be already settled.

Ex-Governor Campbell is really more of a demagogue than THE INDEPENDENT took him to be. After his own two years of administration characterized by such scandal, mismanagement and general and specific failures, so bad that he was obliged to call his own general assembly in special session to correct some of his own mistakes, he has the effrontery to juggle with figures and attempt to show that since his departure from office that the state has been living beyond its income, and things going to the bad. The ex-governor is an adept as a satirist and in the use of cant, but the people of Ohio know him to be just what he is—a very clever and amiable political hypocrite, utterly unscrupulous in the use of language, and now playing to the peanut galleries.

Ever since the Democratic convention adjourned after having nominated John B. Peaslee for lieutenant governor people have been asking who this John B. Peaslee is. The gentleman has modestly answered for himself. Mr. Peaslee, in his speech opening the campaign, explains that he was once superintendent of the Cincinnati schools, and considers that his discharge is a sufficient cause for his election. Mr. Peaslee furnishes a pedigree that is as thrilling as a county fair catalogue, and assures us that he invented the cheerful humbug called Arbor Day. Mr. Peaslee's maiden speech begins with the Magna Charta and ends with his nomination. He is undoubtedly a great man. He is altogether too great a man to be buried in the chair that is reserved for the lieutenant governor of Ohio.

A great many people living in Massillon have received a circular from a grain and stock gambling house in which this sentence occurs:

"Speculation is the only medium for the rapid accumulation of wealth. Enormous fortunes have been built up from a moderate capital, and the same possibilities are before you. A modest capital of say \$50 used as margin in speculative transactions, may prove the nucleus of a fortune."

Unfortunately it is not a criminal offense to address such language as this to the general public. These gamblers solicit deposits from their dupes, who lose all trace of their money, and even if they make cannot flatter themselves that their superior intelligence accomplished the result. This plan of getting something for nothing lacks even the merits of a good poker game, for in that the player is compelled to display ordinary judgment. The best way to earn money is to work for it. Any other process involves gain at the expense of others.

THE INDEPENDENT does not believe that the Massillon miners would knowingly violate a contract, and it knows that they cannot afford to rest under the imputation of having failed to respect their agreement. It therefore questions the wisdom of attempting to enforce the demand recently presented to the operators, in view of the fact that a definite compact was entered into with the operators prior to the withdrawal of the Massillon miners from the national organization. It is a new principle in law and equity that resignation of membership in an organization, lessens an obligation to which assent had previously been given. Mr. Ratchford, president of

the State association, issues a circular, addressed not to "the United Mine Workers," but to "the miners of Ohio." It says that there can be no question, but that the advance will be granted on October 1st in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and "we issue this circular so that you will continue at work, and carry out your part of the contract." Under these conditions a local strike would seem purposeless, and likely only to mar the relations that should exist between employer and employee.

## THE CANAL IMPROVEMENT.

The Times Recorder of Zanesville is in full agreement with THE INDEPENDENT in objecting to the attempt of the press of Cleveland to belittle the Ohio canal enlargement plan by calling it a "ship canal," and seeking to convey the impression that the inhabitants of the interior expect to become seaports and naval stations. Under these circumstances all that those who favor this much needed water way can do is to reiterate the facts and point to the selfish attitude of the city of Cleveland, whose evident thought is that by retarding development elsewhere it will advance its own interests. Fortunately there are men in Cleveland who do not agree with the short sighted policy. Among them is Henry A. Griffin of the State Board of Commerce, who writes a sharp letter to the Cleveland World for having quoted him as favoring a ship canal.

Mr. Griffin writes:

"What I had to say at Zanesville had something to do with the question, but the question at issue was not a ship canal across the state of Ohio or anywhere else. The project then and there under discussion was the enlargement of the Muskingum river so as to provide a waterway for barges of 250 tons from Lake Erie to the Ohio river, at the expense of the general government.

"I should be very sorry, indeed, to have any body think that I represented Cleveland business men as favoring such a crazy scheme as a ship canal over that or any other route to the Ohio river. It would tend to a better understanding of the proposed improvement if the newspapers would be more exact in describing it. No intelligent person of my acquaintance has ever advocated the construction of a ship canal to the Ohio river by way of Zanesville, although there has been some loose talk of that kind by uninformed people.

"If the general government can be induced to enlarge the Ohio canal so as to accommodate barges of 200 and 250 tons, and make a connection between that waterway and the Muskingum river at or near Dresden, I do not imagine the business people of Cleveland will offer any objection."

## THE STRIKE.

The men demand 60 cents and an increased scale, while the operators offer but 36 cents and the old scale. This affects 2,000 men directly.—Canton News-Democrat.

On Thursday the body will be taken to Greenwich, O., for burial.

## COURT HOUSE AND CANTON.

Sullivan Will be Forced to Leave—The Troubles of "Zozo."

CANTON, Sept. 30.—The Mike Sullivan trial will last until Wednesday or Thursday. The Law and Order League has secured about 50 witnesses who will testify against Sullivan and the character of his theatre Comique. There is but little doubt in the minds of Cautioners, but that Sullivan and his followers will be forced to leave Canton.

The "Zozo" company will not show in Canton tonight. At Cleveland the paraphernalia was held on an attachment.

B. Byron Bowman is the appointed executor of the estate of Julia Ann Bachiel, of Paris township.

Delilah Stands has been appointed administrator of the estate of Jeremiah Stands, of Canton.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Sidney Machamer and Pearl May Lantz, of Cairo, and Wm. H. Mishler and Mary A. Davenport, of Canton.

NORTH OHIO CONFERENCE.

The West Massillon Charge Left Vacant—The Appointments.

The North Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church has adjourned. West Massillon charge has not been filled, the present pastor, Milo Kelser, being transferred to Grafton and LaPorte. J. H. Barron goes to Dalton, R. M. Yoder to Canal Fulton, E. V. N. Booth to Doylestown, M. T. Scarsborough to Apple Creek, J. T. Smith to Wooster, Seth Upson to Wilmet.

The most interesting feature was the report of the lay vote on the amendment to require that all delegates to the general conference be males. The report was as follows:

District. Yes. No.  
Cleveland..... 6 415  
Muskingum..... 6 415  
Wooster..... 2 2  
Mt. Vernon..... 41 48  
Total..... 47 1,448

Mansfield district made no report her vote. Bishop Hurs presided.

In Mansfield's Appear.

Godfrey Mausz appeared before Mayor Schott Monday evening, and after pleading guilty to the charge of disturbing the peace was fined \$2 and costs. Edward Mausz was released, there being no evidence against him. He refused to preface a charge against his father.

Why God made the gom so small.

And why so huge the granite?

Because he meant mankind should place the highest value on it."

This was Burn's neat compliment to a rather petite lady friend, but it applies with literal exactness to the concentrated, yet agreeable, minute, sugar coated globules, known the world over as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, which are easy to take, quick and mild in their action, and leave no constipating effects. They act especially on the liver, stomach, bowels and blood, freeing the system from impurities and restoring the health of the organs.

Say, why don't you try DeWitt's Little Early Risers? These little pills cure headache, indigestion and constipation. They're small, but do the work. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

The INDEPENDENT is in favor of peace, and it believes that when it is assured,

this splendid valley of ours can send out thousands where it now sends out hundreds of tons of coal, and its people made as prosperous as any in Ohio.

## A FRIGHTFUL DEATH.

Burned to a Crisp by Blazing Coal Oil.

MISS LULU SHUNK THE VICTIM.

While Engaged in Filling a Lamp the Oil Saturates Her Dress and It in Turn Ignites from the Stove—Her Dreadful Agony Ended by Death at Midnight.

After several hours of dreadful suffering, Miss Lulu Shunk, who lived with her sister, Mrs. Irwin Mears on Duncan street, died shortly after midnight. Perhaps the exact cause of the accident will never be known, as she was alone in the house when the dress ignited, and was unable to offer any explanation after the shocking accident occurred.

Miss Shunk was engaged in filling a lamp with coal oil and it is believed that her clothing became saturated and ignited from a stove by which she was standing. Screaming and enveloped in flames she rushed into the yard and fell. Then her friends, attracted by the screams found her writhing in pain. She was tenderly carried into the house and Dr. Irene Hardy and Dr. Reed were summoned. With the exception of a remnant of an under garment, every stitch of clothing was burned from Miss Shunk's person, and her entire body was charred to a crisp, especially her lower limbs. There and upon her chest and arms the skin hung loose from the flesh. Miss Shunk was conscious when Dr. Hardy arrived, but could not explain her accident. A few hours after death resulted. Miss Shunk was 17 years of age. Not more than six weeks ago she fell upon the cook stove and painfully burned her face. She had about recovered from the wounds thus sustained.

Tuesday morning the cause of Miss Shunk's death was attributed to a fall upon the stove. The lamp was sitting upon the table, minus the burner and wick, and was yet partially filled with oil. A hole was burned in the oil cloth, and it is evident that Miss Shunk either dropped the burner and wick upon the stove, then knocked it to the floor or fell against the stove, and the saturated wick caught fire. No doubt, while trying to extinguish this the oil was spilled from the lamp. Miss Shunk ran into the yard to the garden hose and turned on the water, but was overcome before it could be used. She was not subject to fainting spells or fits of any kind. Her fall the first time, Dr. Hardy claims, was not doubt caused by an attack of vertigo, or she was overcome by the extreme heat. After the first accident Miss Shunk said that she became very dizzy before falling.

Dr. Hardy called to see the sufferer a second time about 10 o'clock, and she was still conscious and recognized her. She died shortly after midnight.

The strike is purely local, being under the control of the district association, whose declaration of independence against the United Mine Workers was issued several months ago.

The operators notified the men on Monday night that the terms agreed upon at the coming Columbus conference would be paid from October 1st, if they would go to work today, but the proposition was not accepted.

The Ridgway Burton mines, on the Valley road, the Goshen mines, and, as far as known throughout the state at large, are all at work today, under the terms of the June 1st agreement.

ALL SERENE AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 1.—Today the new mining rate of 64 cents cash, and 69 cents where stores are kept, will go into effect in the Pittsburgh district, in accordance with the agreement made August 2, between a committee of the Railroad Coal Operators' Association, and President John A. Cairns and Secretary William H. Warner, of the miners. The miners' officials spent yesterday going over the district. Secretary Warner says the Pauhland territory is solid. The district has been completely reorganized, and the officers assert no work will be done today except at the ad-

vanced rate.

The large operators will pay the new rate with possibly one exception—Osborne, Saeger & Co.

National Secretary Patrick McBryde, of the miners, arrived in Pittsburgh yesterday, and said the situation was good. He expects that all operators will pay the district price after the joint convention. He said the rumors set going concerning the position of President W. P. DeArmit, of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company, were calculated to work injury to the new conditions. Secretary McBryde said there was no doubt but that President DeArmit would pay the advance.

"He has said he will," said Secretary McBryde, "and I believe he will." Mr. DeArmit is a man of his word. When he said he would fight the miners, he did. Now he says he will do the other thing, and I think he will. At least he has always done what he promised."

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

Mrs. Everhard Issues the Call for the Annual Meeting.

Mrs. C. McCollough Everhard has issued the call for the eleventh annual meeting of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association. It will be held in the First Presbyterian church, Ashtabula, October 22-24. Auxiliary societies are entitled to send three delegates, and one additional for every twenty-five members or fraction thereof. Fraternal delegates will be welcomed. Delegates and visitors wishing entertainment are requested to address Dr. R. L. Gilchrist, Ashtabula, O. Among the speakers will be Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth U. Yates and Mrs Carrie C. Catt.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

SAYS HE'LL VOTE FOR BRICE.

The North Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church has adjourned. West Massillon charge has not been filled, the present pastor, Milo Kelser, being transferred to Grafton and LaPorte. J. H. Barron goes to Dalton, R. M. Yoder to Canal Fulton, E. V. N. Booth to Doylestown, M. T. Scarsborough to Apple Creek, J. T. Smith to Wooster, Seth Upson to Wilmet.

The most interesting feature was the report of the lay vote on the amendment to require that all delegates to the general conference be males. The report was as follows:

District. Yes. No.  
Cleveland..... 6 415  
Muskingum..... 6 415  
Wooster..... 2 2  
Mt. Vernon..... 41 48  
Total..... 47 1,448

Mansfield district made no report her vote. Bishop Hurs presided.

In Mansfield's Appear.

Godfrey Mausz appeared before Mayor Schott Monday evening, and after pleading guilty to the charge of disturbing the peace was fined \$2 and costs. Edward Mausz was released, there being no evidence against him. He refused to preface a charge against his father.

THIS IS NEWS INDEED.

H. W. Loefler, of Massillon, candidate for county treasurer, is exceedingly happy over the arrival at his home of a promising boy baby. Thursday night.

CANTON IN A BAD WAY.

Competent judges say that there are about one hundred and fifty cases of typhoid fever in this city, and that the quality of drinking water furnished is among the causes, while inaction on the part of the board of health with reference to compelling property owners to connect their buildings with the sewers of the city is given as another cause.

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## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this week by Independent Investigators.

Herman Marks has gone to Cleveland to spend a few days.

Miss Lizzie Cahill, of Canton, is the guest of Miss Flo Hammer.

Mrs. J. E. McCoy has gone to Mansfield to remain several days with friends.

A number of Canton's most popular young people spent Tuesday evening with Miss Minnie Biskup.

The marriage of Frederick Scheer and Miss Clara Nolti will take place Thursday morning, at St. Mary's church.

Mrs. A. J. Richeimer and Miss Estella Hering will leave in the morning on an extended visit throughout the East.

Mrs. S. Worley, of Akron, and Mrs. Robert McCormick, of New London, O., are visiting their mother, Mrs. Jacob Kline.

Mrs. James N. Merwin, of Toledo, is the guest of Mrs. F. J. Stont, at the Hotel Sailer. Mr. Merwin will spend Sunday in the city.

Sherman Kirkland, formerly of Massillon, who is employed in the W. & L. E. general office in Toledo, is visiting friends in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Schmettau sailed from England yesterday. They expect to come to Massillon before locating in their new home.

Wm. Brugh, of Columbian Heights, died Tuesday of typhoid fever. He was 29 years of age. The funeral was held from the house at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon.

W. H. Russell, of Rush Center, Kan., commander-in-chief of the Sons of Veterans, has appointed Dr. Dan S. Gardner, of Massillon, surgeon general upon his staff.

The Rev. T. F. Mahon, rector of St. Joseph's church, left today for Notre Dame, Ind., to visit the five Massillon boys who are there studying for the priesthood.

Col. Bartruff has resigned the superintendency of the M. E. Sunday school. A meeting of the teachers has been called for next Friday night when a successor will be chosen.

George Knisely, of Chicago, is the guest of his brother-in-law, Wm. Moke. Mr. Knisely is a bicyclist, and he rode the entire distance on his wheel making the trip in three days.

The automatic weighing machine which adorns the platform of the W. & L. E. depot was broken open Saturday night and the entire contents, several dollars in pennies, stolen.

The trustees of the First U. B. church had a session last night, and decided to dedicate November 10, 1893, Bishop Castle, of Elkhart, Ind., and Rev. Wm. Bell, D. D., of Dayton, to officiate.

The Canton high school foot ball eleven expect to play the Massillon high school eleven at Pastime park on October 19. On November 2 the same team will meet the Mt. Union College team.

After an absence of nearly one year and a half, Herbert Kinneear has returned home from Frankfort, Ind., to spend several weeks with relatives and friends. Mr. Kinneear is engaged in the jewelry business.

Alfred Kunz, whose loss of twenty-two watches by burglary, and the subsequent arrest of the thieves, have been noted at some length before this, was put in possession of his recovered property Tuesday, by order of the court.

Philander Fox, a brother of Arvine Fox, and brother-in-law of James Bayliss, of Massillon, died a day or two ago near Ft. Wayne. The funeral was held this morning. Mr. Fox was about 74 years of age, and at one time lived here.

Miss Mae Gruber was very agreeably surprised by about thirty of her friends at her home in West Tremont street, on Monday evening, the occasion being her seventeenth birthday anniversary. The evening was pleasant yet spent and a fine luncheon was served.

Jacob Seehler Corey is evidently losing heart as a candidate for governor. That he has abandoned his expectation of moving to Columbus is proved by the closing of lease, whereby he is to take possession of the P. G. Albright residence in East Tremont street, on November 1st, for a period of two years.

Rudy Garver, of Strasburg, is in town today studying the proof of his latest big catalogue. He has been elected a member of the executive committee of the Wholesale Buyers' Association of the United States, whereby large buyers expect to combine their orders and by taking the entire output of the factories, thus secure better prices.

Frank Kuhn, a young man who resides at 235 Duncan street, was brought home Saturday from Beach City, where he had been injured by falling from a train. Dr. Hardy dressed his injuries, which consisted of a broken collar bone and a badly bruised shoulder. He had just left home to go south in search of employment.

Notice is hereby given to the Massillon Woman's Cemetery association, that at their next meeting, on Oct. 7th, a resolution will be offered to the effect that by law No. 5 be amended to read as follows: "The executive committee shall consist of the officers, together with nine members to be chosen by the president, in place of the elected officers."

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steese left this afternoon for New York, expecting to go on to Boston in a day or two, to remain two months. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin L. Arnold will leave for New York on Sunday, and will also be gone for some time. Early in the week, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McClymonds expect to go east for the purpose of taking Miss Edna to Farmington, where she will attend school.

Karl's Clover Root will purify your blood, clear your complexion, regulate your bowels and make your head clear as a bell. 25c., 50c., and \$1. Sold by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

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has succeeded in getting the proper number of signatures to his petition requesting it. The public is kept densely ignorant of the purposes of the Socialist Labor party, but doubtless that organization knows exactly how to proceed to take the tangles out of this weary world's affairs.

Ex-Governor Campbell will speak this month in Massillon, Canton and Alliance. He is the best platform speaker in the Democratic party in Ohio. Democracy threatens to indulge in an old fashioned barbecue with roast oxen and other things at the Massillon meeting, and it may be held either at the driving park or on the circus grounds. The local leaders are going to make a stiff fight to win back the Populists, who have been straying for several years.

Peter Balmat, of Louisville, has been deplored by the management of an entertainment for the benefit of the St. Louis church, to work for Candidate Bushnell's interests in contest "for the most popular candidate for Governor of Ohio," for which a cane valued at \$25 has been offered. Now Mr. Balmat wants the Republicans of the county to come to the rescue at once, and asks THE INDEPENDENT to present the matter, which it accordingly does. The proceedings began with all members present.

J. S. Coxey has been booked for a speech in Zanesville, on October 12, for some time. Very recently, ex-Governor Campbell was also announced for a political speech at the same date. The local Populists therefore suggest that a debate between the two would be in order, and wrote to Massillon to secure authority to issue a challenge. Mr. Coxey has agreed to send one to Mr. Campbell, and his resident manager, Henry Vincent, wrote to Zanesville this afternoon instructing the people there to go ahead.

A farewell reception was tendered Hugh Nitz, last night, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jessie Klutz, in Richville avenue. This morning Mr. Nitz left for Zanesville, where he has accepted a position in the Hotel Clarendon with C. C. Norton, formerly of this city. Mr. Nitz came to Massillon a trifle over three years ago and is held in high esteem by his many friends. His departure is deeply regretted. Miss Jessie Snearly, of Leesville, was the only one of town guest at the Klutz residence last night.

A brake party made up for a trip to Congress lake left from the Massillon Club this afternoon, expecting to return by moonlight, Sunday evening. Those occupying seats were Mrs. Mary Corins, Miss Karchins, Miss Burton and Miss Clara Burton and their guest, Miss Gillespie, Miss Wales, Misses Laura and Harriet Russell, Messrs. Robert H. Day, Arvine Wales, Per Lee Hunt, Clarence P. L. McLain, W. K. L. Warwick, Ralph Ambler, and Gordon MacDonald Mather, of Caution, and Verly Preston, of Pittsburg.

The Rev. James Kuhn has received an interesting letter from the Rev. L. M. Corre, who is doing missionary work among the lepers of Japan. The letter was written from Kinnamotora, province of Kiuchi and gives a comprehensive account of the state of affairs in that country. He tells a pitiful story of how the poor exiled lepers, banished from their homes and families, huddle together in the opinion of the committee it was not liable. The report was unanimously accepted.

The adjustment of the J. H. Hunt claim was deferred until next meeting.

Mr. Huber of the sewer committee, after investigating the Wolf South Erie street claim for damages caused by an overflow of storm water, reported that in the opinion of the committee it was not liable. The report was unanimously accepted.

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Mr. Huber of the sewer committee, recommended the payment of \$346.05, the balance due on the town clock. On Mr. Kramer's motion an order was drawn for the amount. Mr. Smith voted no. The clock including carpentry work cost in position \$702.05. The aggregate of the sums submitted is \$356.

Mr. Paul's motion to proceed with grading the alley in the rear of St. Mary's Catholic church according to contract was carried, after an amendment instructing the engineer to establish a grade had been added at the instance of Mr. Hering.

A POLICE ALARM STATION.

The prison and police committee recommended placing an electric bell at the square providing both telephone companies connected. The bell will be used to summon an officer in case a call is made over either telephone line. A motion to place the bell was unanimously carried.

By Mr. Graze: Resolved that in the opinion of two-thirds of the members of the council, it is necessary to purchase 500 feet of "Reliance" hose to be paid for April 1, 1896, was also adopted.

The clerk was instructed to advertise for bids for coal for the city.

Mr. Paul reported a State street gutter in bad condition. This was referred to the paving and grading committee.

City improvements during the next several years will be limited, according to a financial statement, made by Clerk Haring. The obligations falling due during the fiscal year 1896, aggregate \$2,286. Collections will be but \$2,300 leaving a balance to be paid out of the levy of \$19,980. The apportionment annually averages about \$22,539. This state of affairs provides little or nothing for the use of the next council. By the close of the term of the present council the city debt will have been reduced over \$20,000.

Mr. Paul's motion to fill an alley in the rear of the residences of John Geis and John Seiter, at a cost not to exceed \$30, G-1s and Seiter paying two-thirds, was carried.

Through Mr. Paul the Akron street residents claimed that the electric railway wires were damaging their trees. The railway committee will make an investigation.

Mr. Paul's motion instructing the school board to pave and gutter in front of the State street school, was lost. Messrs. Hering, Huber, Kramer and Read voted no. The chair named the following committee to investigate the proceedings of the past councils: Wm. F. Ricks, Republican; F. L. Baldwin, Democrat; Wm. Yost, Populist.

When the bills were read Mr. Paul demanded a separate vote on Engineer Borton's rent bill. The bill was paid by a vote of 8 to 2. Messrs. Graze and Paul voted no.

AFTER SIXTEEN YEARS.

Frank Nolan, who has been in the employ of Graber Bros. for sixteen years, has accepted a position with List Bros., to take charge of their slaughter house

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## ALL EYES ON MR. REED

The Investigating Committee Appointed Tuesday Night.

## RICKS, BALDWIN AND YOST

The Council Decides to Collect From Those Who Use the Public Sewers—Clerk Haring Makes a Statement—Fire Hose Purchased.

Every eye turned upon President Reed, in the Tuesday night council meeting, the chief interest being in learning whom he would appoint to investigate the charges of corruption preferred in a general way against former members of the council, by the examiners of the books. Mr. Reed named W. F. Ricks, Republican; F. L. Baldwin, Democrat; and Wm. Yost, Populist. The proceedings began with all members present.

The street commissioner's report, amounting to \$137.50, for two weeks ending September 28, was paid.

For the quarter ending September 30th, Marshal Harry Markel reported the amount expended for for substance at \$14.25. An order was drawn for the amount on Mr. Hering's motion.

The Mayor's report for the quarter ending September 30th, gave fines collected at \$23, and the sum received for license \$78. This report was accepted, and filed on a motion by Mr. Graze.

A communication from the sewer commission was read advising the council to take immediate steps toward caring for some unused pipe in State street. The sewer committee was instructed to sell the pipe, about 50 feet in all.

A petition presented by Pease, Baldwin & Young, representing Mrs. Anna Schufelt, in which damages in the sum of \$150 were asked for, was referred to the sewer committee for investigation. The motion was made by Mr. Paul. Mrs. Schufelt claims that an overflow of storm water, caused by a defective sewer in South East street, damaged her property in the above amount.

An ordinance compelling persons who have not paid sewer assessments, to pay for tapping sewers at a rate of 75 cents per foot was read for a first time. On Mr. Hering's motion the rules were suspended and the ordinance was read a second time then referred to the sewer committee on a motion made by Mr. Paul.

Mr. Huber of the sewer committee, after investigating the Wolf South Erie street claim for damages caused by an overflow of storm water, reported that in the opinion of the committee it was not liable. The report was made to the court.

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Important Facts.

If you have dull and heavy pain across forehead and about the eyes; if the nostrils are frequently stopped up and followed by a disagreeable discharge; if soreness in the nose and bleeding from the nostrils is often experienced; if you are very sensitive to cold in the head accompanied with headache; then you may be sure you have catarrh; and should immediately resort to Ely's Cream Balm for cure. The remedy will give instant relief.

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Avoid Cosmetics.

Ladies, shun cosmetics! Most of the common preparations contain poisonous chemicals which exert a deleterious action on the skin; and at the best no paint, powder or wash can supply the natural beauty of a fine complexion. They are palpable and a palpable fraud is an abomination. Pure rain water and health are essentials to a healthy skin. The former is plentiful; the latter can be regained and kept by the use of Dr. Price's Golden Medical Discovery which purifies the blood, removes pimples, blackheads and roughness; strengthens impaired digestion and wards off pulmonary diseases. Without pure blood you cannot have a clear complexion.

## THE ISABELLA CLUB.

First Regular Meeting of the Winter Season.

The study of the Isabella Club for the present winter opened with a very satisfactory afternoon's work upon "King Lear" Tuesday, October 1. After the reading of the minutes the hostess, Mrs. Bachtel, gave an appropriate greeting in rhyme, in which she expressed pleasure in resuming the study of Shakespeare, and prophesied a season of no less profitable work than that enjoyed last year upon "Julius Caesar," "Antony and

# A THEATRICAL REVIEW

The Season Just Opened Has Turned Out Badly.

## LATE NEW YORK PRODUCTION.

Fallibility of Prominent Managers as Illustrated by the Failure of "The City of Pleasure" and the Success of "The Sporting Duchess"—Chit-chat.

**NEW YORK, Sept. 26.**—Before the opening of the present theatrical season it was freely predicted by those who admit that they know a good deal about almost everything that everybody who had a few dollars to put a show on the road was certain to be in a position to do a little note shaving by next spring. So far the prophets are about as much "off" as the inmates of a lunatic asylum. Last year the road



CHARLES ROHRS.

shows certainly had hard times, but the business done then in many cases appears positively prosperous beside what is being done now.

An acquaintance, who is one of the shrewdest managers in the country, told me a few days ago that in all his experience there had never been anything like it. Enterprises which yielded fair profits even last year are now losing money, although the promise of better times has had the effect of causing him to improve the productions. This man is a manager of small attractions, and his opinion is more valuable than that of the heavy operators, who only skim the surface. Although the season has scarcely opened the road is already strewn with wrecks, and many more are likely to follow, unless all signs fail.

It is not, however, the "little fellows" alone who are being hit hard, if Dame Rumor speak true, and the garrulous old shrew is having so much to say that she compels at least a limited credence. Several pretentious enterprises have either come to grief already or are just on the ragged edge. A case in point is "The City of Pleasure," of which Charles and Daniel Frohman both thought so much that they formed a partnership for its production and put it on at the high toned Empire theater on Broadway, where the price for an orchestra chair is \$2. A magnificent cast was given the piece, which was extensively boomed, and its success was regarded as practically assured. It was produced and proved an out and out frost. After a vicarious career of a couple of weeks it was sensibly withdrawn. It is generally admitted that as D'Arcourches originally wrote the play for French audiences it was probably a pretty good melodrama, but the Englishing of the piece had been intrusted to "Lights o' London" George R. Sims, with the result that the Empire theater audiences laughed immediately at what were intended to be the pathetic portions.

To show how fallible managers are it may be mentioned that Charles Frohman also has the American rights to "The Sporting Duchess," an English concoction the motif of which is amply demonstrated by the title. This was considered a probable winner, but not a "great big thing" like "The City of Pleasure." But an exceptionally strong cast of people was engaged, and the piece was produced at the big cosmopolitan Academy of Music, where the best seat brings only \$1. This house has such an enormous seating capacity that it has very seldom been really packed during the last few years, but it is stated upon good authority that despite the excessively hot weather which has prevailed almost continuously since the production of "The Sporting Duchess" a very heavy business has been done, and during the few last ups on the part of the thermometer people have actually been turned away. In other words, "The Sporting Duchess"



SCENE FROM "THE GAY PARISIANS".

has developed into a phenomenal popular success. And still some managers pretend to think that they can tell in advance what a play will do.

Perhaps the most successful of the high-grade attractions in this city this season is "The Pre-orer of Zenda," Edward E. Rose's dramatization of Anthony Hope's charming novel of the same name. E. H. Sothern is the star of the piece, and most persons are of the opinion that this conscientious and perpetually impoving young actor has never before been so well fitted. At any rate the audience have filled the Lyceum theater at every performance.

Robert Hilliard met with moderate success during his engagement at Hoyt's theater in a double bill consisting of the comedy "Lost, 24 Hours," and a pretty little curtain raiser.

At the American theater the run of bad luck which seems to have pursued that handsome west side house for a long time has been broken by "The Great Diamond Robbery," a melodrama by C. L. St. John and Newell Clark, the well-known playwright. The piece is presented by a phenomenal cast, including Mrs. Jameson,

Blanche Walsh, W. H. Thompson, Odell Williams and several others of almost equal reputation.

## IRELAND AND GERMANY

They Furnish the Majority of Great Ball Players.

## TWO NATIONAL LEAGUE HEBREWS.

No Negro Has Ever Played In Major Company—Full Blooded Americans Stand Third as Expert Ball Tossers—Pitcher Cuppy's Queer Style.

E. M. and Joseph Holland, the two most talented members of a very talented theatrical family, were launched upon their stellar career by Richard Mansfield at his Garrick theater. They opened in the comedy "A Man With a Past" and closed their engagement with "A Social High-wayman," a serious play. These two sterling actors have made a deep artistic impression in this city, and must rapidly develop into favorites. They are to make a tour of the country at once.

The serious illness of Mr. Mansfield upset all the plans and bookings at this house. It was originally intended that he should follow the Hollands at the Garrick, and his physical inability to do so will let in Modjeska and the Duff Opera company. Two weeks still remained open, and Mr. Mansfield has selected Mr. Charles Rohrs to supply the entertainment for that time. During the first week of Mr. Rohrs' engagement he will present an elaborate revival of "The Merchant of Venice," of course playing Shylock himself. This will inaugurate Mr. Rohrs' starring tour, during which he will present a repertory consisting of "The Merchant of Venice," "Sganarelle; or, A Physician In Spite of Himself," "The Leavenworth Case," which has been remade, and several other plays, among them "Richard III"—perhaps. Mr. Rohrs is one of the most promising actors in this country, and with proper management should succeed. He was at different times with those two ornaments of the American stage—now both dead, more's the pity—Lawrence Barrett and Edwin Booth.

The lighter forms of entertainment have been quite successful in this city. At Palmer's theater Della Fox is doing even better with her new opera, "Fleur-de-Lis," than she did with "The Little Trooper" last season at the Casino when she started out as a star. At Abbeys Francis Wilson has made the hit of his recent career in F. C. Burnand and Sir Arthur Sullivan's operetta, "The Chieftain," which is the old "Contrabandista" revamped, and at the Broadway Willard Spenser's "Princess Bonnie," which is on its first visit to New York. is playing to excellent business. At the Bijou Jolly May Irwin, fat, fair and funny, has caught on in great shape in an emanation from the pen of John J. McNally which revels in the alluring and euphonious title of "The Widow Jones."

A French farce of the Palais Royal order was produced at Hoyt's theater last Monday night. It is called "The Gay Parisians." In the farce a young wife who cannot make herself believe that her husband's business keeps him from home as many evenings as he claims it does consults a friend after complaining of the heartless manner in which she is neglected. The friend tells her that the best thing for her is to do as her husband seems to do—go out for the evening.

It is slow, deliberate style drives a nervous batsman to the verge of insanity.]

grasped, waiting, waiting, waiting. The

effect on the latter is like sitting in a dentist's chair, constantly expecting to feel the grip of the forceps.

O. P. CAYLOR.

LONG DISTANCES HIS FORTÉ.

Searle, the Plucky Rider Who Holds the New York-Chicago Road Record.

Americans are not as dast on the subject of long distance records as the riders of France, and there is no Rivierre or Hurst in sight. Louis Gimml's 24 hour record being far less meritorious than Hurst's world famous around the clock performance of 529 miles and 913 yards. There are many swift and tireless Americans however, who have established reputations as long distance riders, and who are planning further assaults upon the records. Among them is R. P. Searle of the Lin-

Cunningham of the Louisville is another slow delivery pitcher. I have seen him enforce the strain on a batsman so rigidly that the latter would be compelled to leave the box and seek relief by walking around for a change.

Cuppy's success is to a large extent the result of strategy. There are a few pitchers of the present day who do not depend wholly on their speed and curves, and Cuppy is one of them. It may sound like the croaking of an old fogey, but I am forced to the opinion that the pitching of today is more the result of brute force than of headwork. Such men as Keefe, Clarkson, White, Radburne and Matthews used their heads rather than their muscles and gave to the world strategic pitching such as is now seldom seen on the diamond. In these days the pitcher usually is a machine run by the catcher as an engineer. The catcher decides on what kind of a ball is to be pitched and signals for it. The pitcher takes the signal and pitches as directed.

That is well enough when veterans like Farrell, Ganzel, Mack, Robinson and Zimmerman are behind the bat. But when we have Wilson coaching Rosie, Clarke and Meekin, Donohue directing Terry, Hutchinson and Griffith, and Ryan telling Nichols and Stivens what to do and Clarke instructing McMahon, the system shows up weak.

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# THE MINERS' SCALE.

Some Frank Talk From a Coal Operator.

## IT IS NOT A QUESTION OF WAGES

The June Contract and the Manner in Which it is Being Fulfilled—The Business Side of the Present Situation—The Matter of Responsibility.

He was an associate of the coal operators who talked, and it is not necessary to furnish either his name or residence to make the language interesting. "What I don't understand is," said he, "that the moment our miners come out with a proposition of some sort, a large part of the population jumps at the conclusion that they are eternally right and that we are eternally wrong. I don't claim that the operators are examples of perfection, but I do assert that as a class they want to see the men contented and prosperous, and they live up to their agreements as honorable men should. Now look at the present situation: The first of October is at hand, and the operators, in common with all those of Ohio, have been expecting to advance wages on that date, to the same extent that they are advanced in Pennsylvania. In order to ascertain what that advance shall be, the operators and miners agreed on the first of June, to submit the matter to a joint committee, that is fully organized, and is waiting for October 1st to come around, when the Pennsylvania advance will be determined, and the Ohio advance allowed. In the meantime, work was to be continued. The operators stand by this signed and sealed agreement, and most of them suppose that the advance will be to 60 cents—certainly it will be to 56 cents. What about the miners? Why, in violation of that state contract, the Massillon miners came to us with the demand for 50 cents and the threat to stop work if they don't get it. They ignore the principle of arbitration to which they are theoretically committed, and offer no condition except surrender to what they deem their rights, justifying their position by the fact that they have seceded from the association to which they belonged when we treated with them in June. I submit that it is not a question of wages but of good faith.

"Waiving the disregard of contract obligations, let me call your attention to the effect upon the miners themselves. If they carry out their threat there will be a shut down in this district of indefinite duration, just at the time when domestic orders are coming in and dealers are starting up. They will lose not only a good share of time, but will knock us out of future orders that might busy them until spring. These miners who live here in this valley and don't know anything about what it means to sell coal, fail to realize that all over this country they have the reputation of being strike breakers, and with a record of scarcely ten months' work in 24 it is hardly to be wondered at. One of my best customers said to me the other day, 'I could sell more of your coal than I do, but I must look out for myself. If I divide my orders in half I can always keep a stock on hand, but if I give them all to you, you are likely to have a strike on hand any day, and then I will not only lose your supply, but these other people will refuse to help me out, and my business will go to pieces. If I could assure myself of a steady supply from your mines, I would give you all my trade.'

"The men have kept Massillon district in a state of unrest for two years, and have prohibited the successful pushing of our product. The difficulties to be met with in obtaining orders, and supplying the hard cash that goes into their envelopes seem of minor importance to their leaders, as compared with their ambition to shine as strike directors and determination to wage war on the rival state organizations. We present these considerations to them and we are met with intemperate denunciation, that means anything or nothing. The usual accusation is that we are getting richer and they poorer. The men who collect royalties are getting richer, of course, because we pay them for every pound of coal mined. But the story of the corporations is very different. We risk \$15,000 for every mine opened, before a ton of coal is reached, and may lose our entire investment. The miners who tried co-operative coal mining a year or so ago perhaps realize that the hardships are not all endured by the miners.

"The present condition of our miners, with only a few months work in two years, is itself a refutation of the claim that they are ground down, and I assert that with energy and industry, and consideration for something besides the quarrels of their organizations, their lot would compare favorably with that of other classes of labor. The insensitivity of the capital invested in this district can scarcely be appreciated by the average business man. We are morally and financially obligated, not only to the labor, but the trade, the banks, and others with whom we come in contact. The miner has only himself to look out for, and his sense of responsibility does not seem to be acute."

M. RATCHFORD'S CIRCULAR.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 28.—There will be no strike this fall among the miners of Ohio connected with the United Mine Workers of America. The following official circular has been issued:

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 26, 1895.

To the Miners of Ohio, Greeting: The following is a copy of an agreement entered into between the coal operators of Ohio and your officials on June 1; [Here follows the agreement heretofore published in THE INDEPENDENT, whereby a committee of miners and operators will decide what advance shall take place on October 1st.]

On August 2d an agreement was reached between the operators and miners of the Pittsburg district, whereby an advance of wages will go into operation in that district on October 1.

There can be no question but the advance will be granted in Pittsburg; nor is there any question but the above contract will be respected by the operators of Ohio.

We issue this circular so that you will continue at work, and carry out your part of the contract.

In the meantime steps will be taken to insure the payment of the advance in Ohio from October 1.

M. D. RATCHFORD, President.

W. C. PRANCE, Secretary.

SECRETARY McBRIDE TALKS.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 28.—Secretary Patrick McBryde, of the United Mine Workers of America, makes the following statement: Being asked what part the Ohio miners were expected to play at the present time, Mr. McBryde said emphatically none. "The miners of Ohio have, on the whole, received fair treatment at the hands of their employers, and at the present time there is a joint committee of operators and miners, for the purpose of determining when an advance has been sufficiently well established in the Pittsburg district to warrant an advance in Ohio. You see, everything depends on the action of the Pittsburg operators.

"When the last agreement was made between the operators and miners of Ohio, a committee comprising seven operators and seven miners was appointed to determine when an advance of mining was established in the Pittsburg district, and as soon as said committee was satisfied that such was the case, they have full power to order an advance in Ohio. There will be, therefore, no stoppage of work in Ohio. Indeed, such a thing is unnecessary and the miners would act very foolishly if they attempted anything of that kind. They must be patient, as it will not be known if we succeed in securing the advance, until the convention assembles in Pittsburg on the 10th of October. If we are successful the advance will be paid to the miners of Ohio from the first of October."

TELEGRAM FROM THE DISTRICT PRESIDENT.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Sept. 28, 2 p. m.—

The miners have committed no breach of good faith. They did not agree to the scale referred to by the operators as having been agreed to by the miners on June

seventeenth at Mr. Pocock's office. Each party presented a scale which was rejected by the other. The charge that leaders are encouraging a strike to show their power is untrue.

J. J. MOSSOP.

## THE TEACHERS' DEPARTMENT.

News Paragraphs About the Public School.

—The Workman Law.

When the Workman bill which revised the sub-district schools of Ohio was passed, its supporters claimed that it would unify the schools, bring better wages to the competent teachers and advance the interests of the rural schools in every way. Its workings have been anything but satisfactory in many ways than one. The teachers' wages have been made uniformly low in most instances.

The selection of a teacher is left to the whims of one member of the board each name his teacher and the recommendation is unanimously adopted. In one case the success of a candidate depended upon whether he would rent property from the sub-director or not. Another the teacher who was the choice of the local director on account of his great mass of thoughtful men that slavery was a sin, and his voice and vote were for its abolition. In his later life he felt that the saloon domination in politics, the iniquities of the rum traffic needed rebuke and to that end he was a staunch adherent of the Prohibition party. His last illness which was protracted, brought him much pain and suffering, all of which was patiently borne without murmur or repining.

It is said of him by those who knew him best, that he managed his affairs in the most orderly and economical manner—far seeing and seldom mistaken in his judgment of matters with which he had to do. Mr. Cupples kept his business affairs posted up, and when he came to the place where death met him, he did not have to adjust affairs and set his house in order, for he had kept it that way all through life. He was greatly interested in the new church of the United Brethren, and did not forget to provide some means toward its cost.

With people in general, death is looked upon with dread, but he, like all who repose their trust in God, found it to be very different from that. When near its portals that dread vanished away, and a calm and peaceful gladness filled the soul, which said: "Come! welcome death; I am not afraid to go."

He passed away at 2:30 p. m., Tuesday, September 24. The funeral, on Friday, was largely attended by his old friends and neighbors. His pastor, the Rev. W. Leggett, preached an earnest and pointed sermon from Psalms 37:37, after which the remains were placed in the receiving vault of the city cemetery.

Thus closes the life of a quiet, unpretending citizen, one of those upright men whose character and influence has gone so far toward making out civilization what it is. Men of such depth of character and breadth of influence are the bulwark of our strength as a nation. Good citizenship is the surety of our purity.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

Josiah Blackburn Cupples, a Late Citizen of Massillon.

Josiah B. Cupples was born near Bucktown, Bedford county, Pa., September 16, 1837. When he was about seven years of age his parents moved to Ohio, locating for a short time at Massillon. Later the family home was established at Stone Creek, Tuscarawas county. During his teens Mr. Cupples lived in the family of Jeremiah Murray, afterward with Mr. David Murray. Between the latter and Mr. Cupples there always existed the strongest fraternal affection. January 1, 1852, he was married to Miss Fannie Heckman, of Tuscarawas township. Shortly after his marriage Mr. Cupples purchased the farm which he now owns and upon which he lived until some three years ago last April, when he took up his residence in Massillon.

Seven children came to his home—Mrs. A. C. Stanbury and Laura Cupples, of Massillon; Mrs. E. B. Bowers, of Belle Vue; Mrs. E. F. Warner, of Belle Vue; Chas. W., a pharmacist in New York city; Wilson H., of Marshall, Mo.; and Harvey, who died in infancy. Beginning life single handed, equipped only with good health and honest purpose, Mr. Cupples set about his life work with an earnestness and faithfulness that enabled him to acquire a competency for his declining years, and made him one of the most substantial farmers of Tuscarawas township.

He was a man of the severest integrity. His word was his bond; his promises were faithfully kept. About 1855 he united with the United Brethren church at what is now known as Pigeon Run or Newcomer's chapel, and has been a consistent member of that denomination ever since. Quiet and undemonstrative there was within a deep undercurrent of religious feeling that ruled his life and dominated his purpose. In public he believed in the rule of righteousness. In his early life he held with the great mass of thoughtful men that slavery was a sin, and his voice and vote were for its abolition. In his later life he felt that the saloon domination in politics, the iniquities of the rum traffic needed rebuke and to that end he was a staunch adherent of the Prohibition party.

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## HENRY MATTHEW.

A Sketch of a Late Time Resident of Massillon.

The funeral of the late Henry Matthew, of whose death a brief notice appeared in Saturday's edition, took place from his late residence in Canal street at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Rev. Dr. G. B. Smith, of the M. E. church, preached the sermon, the services being conducted under the direction of the Sippo lodge. I. O. O. F., of which he was a member. The pall bearers were: W. W. Bean, George Willison, Harry Sahr, Herman Marie, Henry Oehler and John Wert.

Henry Matthew was 74 years of age, a widower and the father of four sons, of whom John, Uriah and Wayne are residents of Massillon, being interested in the grocery business, and David, who is a shoe merchant in Erie, Pa. Mr. Matthew located in Massillon in 1865, where he embarked in the tanning and leather industry, and the enterprise which he founded still exists, a monument to his energy and ability.

In a railroad accident 16 years ago, Mr. Matthew lost one of his limbs and never fully recovered from the effects of the shock. Just eight weeks ago he was stricken with paralysis, and from that time forth it was plainly evident that death was near. On Friday evening he grew worse, and as he never rallied, death ensued at 2:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Matthew was a good, upright citizen and was well known for his scrupulously honest business dealings and his loss will be felt in more ways than one.

## BORN ON THE CARS.

A Little Stranger First Sees Light From a Ft. Wayne Train.

While coming home from Pittsburgh on train No. 3, F. L. Miller, of this city, noted a woman passenger in evident distress, and called the attention of the conductor to her condition. A few minutes later, just as the train left Homewood, she gave birth to a little son. Women on the train went to her assistance and a physician met her at New Galilee, where she was taken off.

Mother and child are doing well. The woman is a Pole, unable to speak any English. The father has been dead several months, and the mother was accompanied by her own mother and another woman. They were all ticketed to Nanking, Ill., from New York. This is the third birth on a train in the history of the Pennsylvania lines.

See the big stock of floor oilcloth at Walker's, No. 6 North Erie street.



## BUILDING FENCES.

When and How to Do It—The Up to Date Wire Fence.

After harvest is the best time to put up fence. In the spring the ground is so wet and spongy that one cannot make a first class job with the posts. In the fall one can put in the posts to stay. To haul the material in place in the spring makes clods and rats, and a rut in the spring is very apt to be a gully by midsummer in the fields. Not so when the ground is dry and solid, as it is in the fall. Of course the holes are not dug with the spade. A good post hole digger can be bought for \$2, perhaps a little less if you pay spot down. Or if you use steel posts there are no holes to dig.

Very cheap land and very cheap timber will justify the Virginia rail fence nowadays. The space it occupies is a very serious objection to the osage orange hedge. What snowdrifts the hedges are sure to make! Rail fences and board fences are responsible for many a snowdrift also. But the snow does not drift badly against wire fences. The disposition of a fence to blow down also is not unimportant, especially on the prairies. A hard windstorm will blow down the rail fence and may blow down the board fence, but it does not blow down the wire fence. Wire fence, too, does not make a shelter for insects, and it favors weeds less than any other fence.

In the end a wire fence will be the cheapest in nine cases out of ten. One can put up, complete, a woven or locked wire fence for about 50 cents a rod. That's a cheap fence when you consider nine wires, galvanized, No. 9 or No. 10 wire. That makes a close, strong fence of the legal height in most states—4 feet 6 inches. The barbed wire fence is antiquated. It was a good thing in its day. Some wire fence has been made with the posts 33 feet apart. That's too far. Posts 16 feet apart are about right.

No wire fence, no matter what its merits, will be satisfactory unless the end posts are well braced. That is the most important part of all—to brace the end posts. Those posts should go four feet in the ground. Galvanized wire is the cheapest. It costs only a trifle more and lasts much longer. It is not economy to use wire too light—No. 10 is light enough. No. 9 is better. One must have breaks in mind when he selects the wire and wear when he selects the posts. The wire will probably not wear the posts. Moral—use only large-seamed posts.

The foregoing is gleaned from a letter written to The Country Gentleman by John M. Stahl, one of the progressive farmers of Illinois.

## Traction Engines For Plowing.

Some years ago there appeared accounts of the use of traction engines for hauling freight on the road and for plowing. The reports then were that on a few hard and level roads in dry weather these engines did fair work. We often see these engines running about at fairs, and we have wondered whether, beyond the work of hauling threshing machines from place to place, they are of real service on the ordinary country road. The leading American manufacturers do not appear to be able to give a case where traction engines are practically useful for road work. The following candid letter from the A. B. Farquhar company to The Rural New Yorker seems to state the case fairly:

"We do not recommend traction engines for either plowing or road purposes, and have never known a single engine to be used for either purpose any length of time with satisfactory results. Purchasers like them for the first year or two, and then they begin to find that they cost more than they come to. So far as our knowledge goes, there are no traction engines today in the United States used successfully for road work or for plowing. We consider our traction engines as good as or better than any other, but we write any one who wants a traction for either road purposes or plowing that traction engines are not adapted to this sort of work."

The great interest now being taken in "horseless" carriages in Europe will most likely start some sort of a boom for steam freight in this country. Of course there are many places where steam wagons for hauling freight would prove of immense benefit to farmers. It must be understood, however, says the journal quoted, that the country roads must be greatly improved before steam engines can do fair work on them. From every point of view the farmers are interested in better roads.

## Irrigation Problems.

The problems involved in irrigation of the present and for the future are vital, not only to our western states, but to the rest of the country. The American Agriculturist has shown how direct the interest of the south in this matter, for a comprehensive system of storage reservoirs in the west might hold back the floods which now periodically devastate the valleys of the Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, Red and other rivers, whose waters ultimately seek the gulf. The relation of contiguous states to interstate irrigation enterprises is another problem that is yearly becoming more complicated.

## Lettuce Under Glass.

As briefly stated by Professor L. H. Bailey, the requisites for growing lettuce under glass are a low temperature, solid beds or at least no bottom heat, a soil free of silt and clay, but liberally supplied with sand, and careful attention to watering. Root and leaf burn are prevented by a proper soil and temperature and care in watering and ventilation.

See the big stock of floor oilcloth at Walker's, No. 6 North Erie street.

## THE RAPE CROP.

A Comparatively New Selling Crop For Our Farmers—it Makes Cheap Mutton.

A comparatively new crop for our farmers is that of rape. It appears to have been demonstrated at the Wisconsin station that the rape crop offers one solution of the problem how to produce cheap mutton. Rape has been fed to sheep there since 1881 with good results. A good definition of rape is a turnip that has grown all to top. The leaves are thick and large, and the root is fibrous, bearing no resemblance to the bulb of a turnip. The plant is a rank grower, which, however, thrives best on warm, friable soils rich in organic matter.

From the tests made at the Wisconsin station it is made to appear that about three pounds of seed per acre is the right amount when drilled in. With broadcast sowing more seed is required. Seeing done the third or fourth week in June gave the most certain crop, but it is advised to sow at different times in order to have a succession of crops. Generally speaking it is not recommended to sow rape with any other crop.

Rape is fed green. At the station referred to it was either disposed of by means of the grazing system or cut and carried to the sheep. The first cutting was done the middle of August and continued on until the middle of September. It is estimated that during that month a half acre yielded 9½ tons of green fodder.

# STROKE OF PARALYSIS.

**Ex-Senator Mahone of Virginia the Unfortunate.**

**HIS RECOVERY VERY DOUBTFUL.**

Was Unable to Speak When Found In His Room at a Hotel—The Family Summoned to His Bedside—Physicians Hold Out But Little Hope.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Ex-Senator Mahone suffered a stroke of paralysis at an early hour yesterday morning at his room at Chamberlin's hotel. His physicians, Drs. Wales and Baker, were in consultation throughout the afternoon and his chances of recovery are very doubtful. The relatives of the ex-senator have been summoned from Virginia by telegraph. The entire right side of the sufferer is paralyzed, including the right arm and leg. He is unable to speak except a few inarticulate sounds. He has maintained consciousness, however, and seeks as best he can to assist those who are administering to his wants. The exact time at which Mr. Mahone was stricken is in doubt. Up to 12 o'clock he was in excellent health and spirits and had given no intimation of feeling unwell. No sound was heard from his room after he retired. In the morning Mr. Long, manager of the hotel, went to the general's room to call him. He found that he had been vomiting and was unable to speak.

This last feature was attributed to exhaustion incident to the vomiting, and for a time no significance was attached to the general's failure to talk. Dr. Wales, ex-surgeon general of the navy and a long-time friend of General Mahone, was sent for, but he could not be found. In the meantime it became evident that the general's illness was serious, and Dr. Baker was called in. He at once pronounced it a case of paralysis. Dr. Wales arrived shortly afterward and with Dr. Baker took charge of the case.

General Mahone appeared to be suffering no pain. By motions of his head and a few faint sounds he made his desires known. Mr. Edmund Waddill, the senator's secretary, was with him, and at the senator's request, notified the members of his family to come.

**FREE WOOL AN ADVANTAGE.**

Greatly Beneficial to the Interests of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The adoption of free wool in the United States tariff law has resulted in advantage to the United States manufacturers, according to a report from United States Consul Schramm of Uruguay. He points out that the shipments of Uruguay wool to the United States have largely increased by reason of the tariff change.

"This is greatly beneficial to the interests of the United States," he adds, "from the fact that the fine qualities raised here have never before reached the United States. As these fine wools cannot be produced in the United States and at the same time are essential to the manufacture of various articles, it is evident that the cheaper they can be made to our manufacturers the more they will be enabled to compete for the world's markets as well as supply the home market."

WING—Closed Sundays.

ATLANTA, Oct. 1.—The question of Sunday opening of the exposition has been settled by an overwhelming vote at the directors' meeting. H. H. Cabaniss, manager of the Atlanta Journal, moved that the grounds be opened and the Midway closed on Sundays. Captain J. W. English moved that the whole matter be laid on the table. This was adopted by an overwhelming vote. It is not believed that any further attempt will be made to open the grounds on Sunday.

**Heled Up in Railroad Yards.**

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1.—William Liggins and three other colored men, who had been cutting corn for Gns. Hustman, near East St. Louis, stopped in the Big Four railway yards for the purpose of boarding an outbound freight. They were approached by three white men, one of whom called "hands up" and fired two shots, fatally wounding Liggins. The robbers secured \$60 in money, two coats and a silver watch.

**Unanimously Elected President.**

PORLAND, Me., Oct. 1.—At a meeting of trustees of the Colby university Prof. Nathaniel Butler of the University of Chicago was unanimously elected president of Colby. Prof. Butler is a son of Colby, having graduated in 1873. He will succeed President Whitman, who recently resigned to accept the presidency of Columbia university at Washington.

**The Standard Reaching Out.**

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 1.—There are well grounded rumors that the Standard Oil company is attempting to gain control of the oil industry developing in this city. Mr. James C. Harvey, special agent in Los Angeles of the Standard Oil company, is supposed to be representing the giant corporation in the deal on hand.

**Women Won a Victory.**

ELGIN, Ills., Oct. 1.—Women have scored another victory among the Methodists. The Rock River conference by a vote of 142 to 21 decided in favor of the admission of women as delegates to the general conference. Every prominent minister in the conference voted for the women.

**Condition of the Treasury.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The treasury closed the month of September in very comfortable shape, with a surplus of \$3,175,040 in receipts over expenditures, instead of the deficiency which has been for some months a characteristic feature of its monthly statements.

**Disqualified the Winner.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The stewards at Gravesend have disqualified Alarum, who won the first race on Sept. 10, because of insufficient description, and awarded the race to the second horse, Falling Water.

## WOMAN'S BUILDING OPENED.

The Structure, With Its Exhibits, Given to the Presiding Officer.

ATLANTA, Oct. 1.—The exercises attending the formal opening of the woman's building at the exposition began with an address by Miss Hardin, chairman of the women's auxiliary of the Pennsylvania state commission, in behalf of Miss Elsie Mercer, the architect.

She was followed by Mrs. E. C. Peters, chairman of the building com-

mittee, who presented the completed building with its exhibits to Mrs. Joseph Thompson, president of the woman's board. Mrs. Thompson in behalf of the board accepted the building in an appropriate address. John Temple Graves was the orator of the day.

## Ohio Poles Will Secede.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 1.—Representatives of the various groups of the Polish nation in this city have held another meeting and the final steps taken toward separating from the national organization and the formation of a state alliance. It is estimated from 3,000 to 4,000 members will secede from the old organization. It is said that as soon as the new alliance is fairly formed that a state convention will be called to meet in this city and in this way the Poles of the state will be brought into the new society.

**Will Test His Citizenship.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—The question as to whether a Chinaman born on American soil is a citizen of the United States is to be tested in the courts. Wong Kim Ark came here from China, demanding a landing on the ground that he is a native of California. The collector of the port, while admitting his nativity, refused him landing, claiming he is not an American citizen. This decision was in accordance with an arrangement already made with the attorney general, who is anxious to test the right of native-born Chinese to land here.

**Avert a Rate War.**

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—A meeting of the executive officers of the western roads has been called to meet here Thursday to take into consideration the freight rates situation. Upon that meeting will be imposed the duty of deciding whether rates shall be restored and maintained or a general rate war declared.

A Washington special says: Minister Denby has cabled the state department from Pekin as follows: "Imperial decree issued. Abstract responsibility for Sze-Chuan riots rests with officials. Viceroy Liens careless; took no notice of beginning of the riots. He is deprived of office, never to be employed. Other officials to be punished."

**A Woman's Strange Crime.**

ALBANY, Oct. 1.—At Scio, Mrs. John Hannah, 45 years of age, and the mother of a family, donned masonic garb and false whiskers and entered the house of Mrs. Lottie Hiatt and shot her twice. Her motive was jealousy. Mrs. Hiatt she believed had estranged the affections of her husband. She pretended to be a robber. She dropped her son's hat which she wore. This exposed her crime and she confessed.

**Six Lives Crushed Out.**

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Oct. 1.—Six lives have been crushed out at a quarry eight miles from here by the premature explosion of blast. The victims are: Miles McTiernan, contractor; Con Pruitt, farmer, 45 years old; Daniel Larkin, quarryman; Antonio Carlin, quarryman; Pat Welsh, quarryman, and Tom Ferguson, boy 9 years old.

**Drowned From a Wagon.**

BELFAST, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Frank Burke and William Sheehan have been thrown from a wagon in which they were trying to ford the Genesee river at Oranell and drowned.

**Christian Science Healer Indicted.**

MEMPHIS, Oct. 1.—Mrs. J. H. Aikin, a Christian science healer, has been placed under bonds of \$5,000 to answer to an indictment for murder. In July last Mrs. Aikin attended a Mrs. Wade in childbirth, using only Christian science in the treatment of the case, and so the indictment charges, refusing to allow regular physicians to see the patient. Mrs. Wade died.

**Bo Your Own Doctor.**

For one dollar get a bottle of Mayers' Magnetic Catarrh Cure. It will last for three months and is absolutely guaranteed by your druggist.

Doctors say the only way to cure catarrh and hay fever is by inhalation.

We have worked for years to accomplish a good simple method for inhaling medicine, and offer Mayers' Magnetic Catarrh Cure, which is used by this new method, to the public, and guarantee it to cure any case, no matter of how long standing. One bottle is all you need to accomplish a cure. It will last for three months.

Ask your druggist or doctor.

**Looking For Trouble.**

HALIFAX, Oct. 1.—There is a great activity among the North Atlantic British squadron now in the harbor here, and it is believed to be the result of the Mosquito coast difficulty.

The Rambler and Magicienne have received orders to sail and will leave for the West Indies on Wednesday. The Canadas has arrived here from Prince Edward island.

**14TH OF THE NEWS.**

Attendance at the Atlanta fair will not be large until the fair is completed two weeks hence.

John J. Thomas, a Maryland legislator, who voted against secession is dead at Hancock, Md.

Correspondence from Cienfuegos, Cuba, stated that the province of Santa Clara is overrun by the insurgents.

Ex-Congressman Black seems likely to win the congressional contest with Thomas Watson in the Tenth Georgia district.

The Krag-Jorgensen rifle was found at Chicago to possess important defects which may lead to its abandonment by the army.

The state department is demanding the release of a naturalized American of Camden, N. J., held in Switzerland despite his passport.

In a statement endorsed by Bravos Ives, at St. Paul, the appointment of receivers for the Northern Pacific Railway company was declared a judicial farce.

The British war office has summoned the inspector of constabulary on the gold coast of Africa to prepare a report on the subject of preparation for a military expedition to Ashanti, should war with that people prove inevitable.

The sale of about 14,000 acres of timber land near Takutu Harbor, in British Guiana, has just been made to an English company. The lands are covered with yellow cedar, mahogany, and the mill will be erected immediately on the lands. The company has a capital of \$4,000,000.

**Standing of the Clubs.**

W. L. Pe. R. H. Pe. Baltimore 87 48 99 Pittsburgh 71 61 538 Cleveland 84 46 543 Cincinnati 66 64 504 Philadelphia 78 58 543 New York 66 65 46 Boston 72 58 542 Wash'ton 43 N. 46 Boston 71 60 542 St. Louis 89 92 28 Brooklyn 71 60 542 Louisville 85 96 28

## TROUBLE ANTICIPATED

**A Warm Congressional Contest Is Now On**

## IN GEORGIA'S TENTH DISTRICT.

**Populists Are Accused by Democrats of Running Things to Suit Themselves. Threatens Violence to the Committee Sent to Investigate the Registry.**

ATLANTA, Oct. 1.—There are signs of trouble in the Tenth congressional district over the special election for congress to be held Wednesday, Tom Watson, Populist, and J. C. C. Black, Democrat, being the candidates.

A special from Augusta says: A party of Democrats, including two expert registry clerks, who went up to Lincoln county to examine into the registration books, returned this morning. They say that as soon as they arrived in the county runners were sent out into the country, marshaling armed bands of Populists, who intimidated and threatened violence to the committee at every step. They were not allowed to see the books, and were told not to touch them nor assist the registrars in expediting the work. The errand of the committee was fruitless.

Members of the committee say any Populist who felt so disposed took the names of voters in small note books, and this was called registration. No questions were asked.

It is alleged the registers have thrown out a number of voters, but the Populists openly and boldly declare that every man in Lincoln county who wishes to shall vote, registry or no registry.

The frauds perpetrated there are said to be an outrage on law and order, and even upon decency itself. Populists in the county say that last Boykin Wright visited there when he had intended to a few days since, he would not have returned alive.

## CHINA SUBMITS.

**She Accepts the Ultimatum Demanded by Great Britain.**

LONDON, Oct. 1.—It is announced that China has accepted the British ultimatum and that the Viceroy of Sze-Chuan, who is held to have been responsible indirectly or directly for the massacre of missionaries in the territory under his jurisdiction, has been degraded.

A Washington special says: Minister Denby has cabled the state department from Pekin as follows: "Imperial decree issued. Abstract responsibility for Sze-Chuan riots rests with officials. Viceroy Liens careless; took no notice of beginning of the riots. He is deprived of office, never to be employed. Other officials to be punished."

**Wheat**

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat, 60 1/2; corn, 30%; oats, 18%; barley, 14%; rye, 10%; buckwheat, 5%.

TOLEDO, Oct. 2.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat, 67 1/2.

**COFFEE**

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—[By Associated Press]—Coffe, 80 1/2; tea, 70 1/2; coffee, 60 1/2; tea, 50 1/2.

**COCONUT OIL**

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—[By Associated Press]—Coconut oil, 100 1/2; palm oil, 80 1/2.

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